

BEGINNING HELEN KELLER'S OWN STORY

# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

13 Williams & DE B  
Morgan & Town Ltd

EASTER



APRIL 1902 TEN CENTS  
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.



# Delicious Dainties MADE WITH WALTER BAKER & Co's



38 Highest Awards in Europe and America  
TRADE MARK  
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
*Unequalled for Smoothness, Delicacy and*

*Our Choice Recipe Book will tell you how to make great variety of dainty dishes, from our Cocoa and Chocolate, to any address.*

WALTER BAKER & CO.  
LTD.  
Established 1780  
DORCHESTER

## Packer's Tar Soap



For Easter Vacation

TAKE WITH YOU

## Packer's Tar Soap

SING HYGIENIC  
SHING ANTISEPTIC

LE WHEN TRAVELING

EVERYWHERE—PRICE 25 CENTS.

obtained by sending 10 cents (stamps) to address below.  
"Systematic Shampooing," mailed free on application to

J. Co. (Suite 87 G), 81 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Out of date occupation - with Intelligent Women



Based on heredity-habit-carelessness-indifference or ignorance

Up to Date Occupation - with Intelligent Women  
Easy-Care-Safe-Handy way of doing common things  
Fine-and-Easy Washable  
fact, is found on every packet of **Pearline** and Pearline is found Everywhere. It's the Most Widely imitated household article of the day  
You know about imitation and flattery



## Should Know

not grow on medicated and  
-process foods.

e-digested and partially digested foods tend to lower the tone of the digestive system just as the brain or muscles are weakened by disuse.

## Pettijohn's Breakfast Food

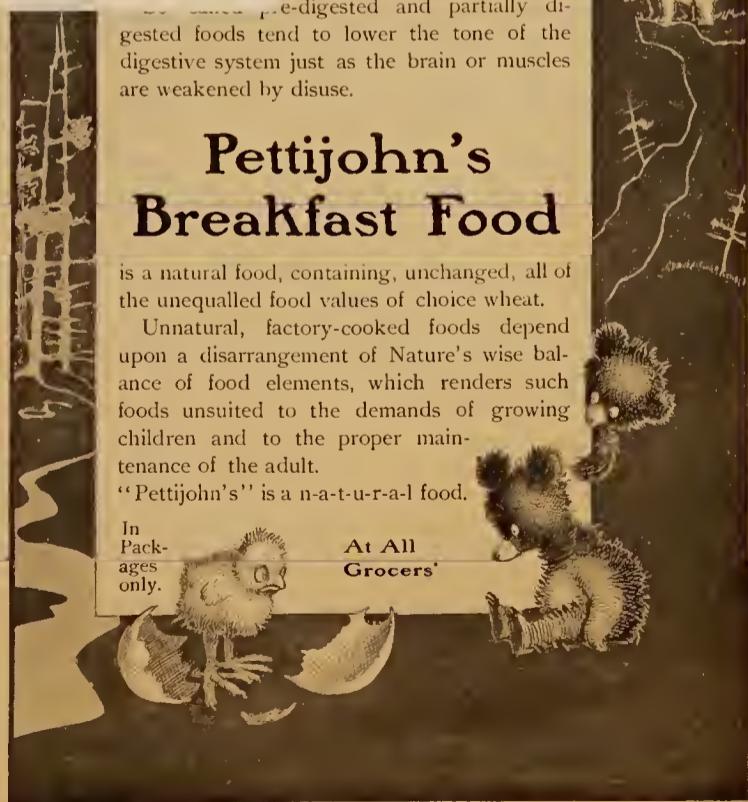
is a natural food, containing, unchanged, all of the unequalled food values of choice wheat.

Unnatural, factory-cooked foods depend upon a disarrangement of Nature's wise balance of food elements, which renders such foods unsuited to the demands of growing children and to the proper maintenance of the adult.

"Pettijohn's" is a n-a-t-u-r-a-l food.

In Pack-  
ages only.

At All  
Grocers'





### What One Girl Really Did

"HERE I am at the New England Conservatory of Music, the goal of my ambition reached at last. Everything exceeds my expectations and I think I am the happiest girl in Boston. When I secured my first subscription the end seemed so far off that I was almost discouraged, but I read and re-read the little book telling how to work, and made up my mind that what others had done I could do. Everybody had a kind word for me and for my work. Soon I had enough subscriptions to provide for three months' instruction. After that I kept count of the subscriptions, and every few days would say to myself, 'There is another week assured.' And here I am, with a year's instruction provided for." This is from a letter written to us by a girl in Rochester, New York. Has your ambition a goal? Write to The Educational Bureau of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



months' instruction. After that I kept count of the subscriptions, and every few days would say to myself, 'There is another week assured.' And here I am, with a year's instruction provided for." This is from a letter written to us by a girl in Rochester, New York. Has your ambition a goal? Write to The Educational Bureau of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

### Why Not Bind Your Journals?

PEOPLE are constantly writing us that they have trouble keeping their copies of THE JOURNAL—and they are all worth keeping. So we've had a pretty and serviceable self-binder made, bound in dark green, and stamped in silver. It will hold twelve copies of THE JOURNAL. It's strong and easy to use. We'll send you one, packed and postpaid, for One Dollar.

### The Cover This Month

"THE Angel of the Resurrection" is the subject of Mr. A. E. Foringer's allegorical design for the Easter cover of THE JOURNAL. Standing between two lighted candles, which typify Life, the Angel holds a branch of Easter lilies—the flower of the festival. On the fair face is written the sweet message of Easter hope. The artist is a young Pennsylvanian, who has studied with the best teachers in this country.

**The January Question Box Winners**  
FIRST PRIZE, \$10, to Miss Floy Pruy Stoner, Paris, Illinois.  
SECOND PRIZE, \$5, to Miss Edith Gerhart, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.  
THIRD PRIZE, \$5, to Miss Grace Judson, Bessemer, Alabama.  
FOURTH PRIZE, \$5, to Miss Elsa Burgess Dana, Providence, Rhode Island.

## THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Published on the Twenty-fifth of each month preceding date of issuance by

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

421-427 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

English Subscription Price:

Subscription Price: One Dollar a Year; Single Copies, 10 Cts. Per Issue. 7d.; per Year, 6s. 6d., post-free.

*When you receive notice that your subscription has expired you should send your renewal at once, using the special blank always enclosed in your final copy for that purpose. If your subscription expires with this issue your renewal should reach us before the tenth of May to avoid missing the next issue of the magazine; for after that date we cannot enter your name for the next (May) issue. We cannot date subscriptions to begin with any back numbers. Subscribers should use Postal or Express money orders in remitting.*

[These Branch Offices are for the transaction of advertising business only. Subscriptions are not received]

NEW YORK: 1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St. BOSTON: Barristers Hall  
CHICAGO: 508 Home Insurance Bldg. LONDON: Hastings House, 10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

*Copyright, 1902 (Trademark registered), by The Curtis Publishing Company. All rights reserved.  
Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, England.*

EDITED BY EDWARD BOK

## \$25 AGAIN GIVEN AWAY

Once more the "Question Box." We forgot one question—a most important one, too:

WHAT KIND OF PICTURE  
DO YOU LIKE BEST ON  
THE JOURNAL COVER?

If you can, say which recent JOURNAL cover picture pleased you most, and why. What kind of picture would you rather see on the cover? We want THE JOURNAL cover to be attractive. Now, tell us how we can do it. **But in 100 words; not one more.** All answers must be in this office before April 15. Address

MR. BOK'S QUESTION BOX



### A Special 500 Copies of the Beautiful "Nativity" Free

HUNDREDS of copies of Mr. W. L. Taylor's superconception of the Birth of Christ have been sold since we first published it in separate form. But some folks have told us they couldn't afford to pay even a dollar for it, though they wanted a copy. We feel that a picture treating of such a theme should not be made prohibitive because of its money value. Therefore, to give these of our friends, and any others who may care to take advantage of this unusual offer, a chance



to own this great picture, we have laid aside a special 500 copies of it,—exactly the same as the ones we sell at One Dollar apiece—and

We shall send One Copy of "The Nativity," packed and postpaid, to any one sending us one (1) new yearly subscription to The Ladies' Home Journal between the date of this offer and May 15, 1902.

There is just one condition, and that one is inflexible. It **MUST** be a **new** subscription—not a renewal, and it must be accompanied by the regular and full subscription price of One Dollar. For this One Dollar we'll send **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL** for a year and a copy of "The Nativity," in single-tint, on plate paper, twice as large as a page of THE JOURNAL. Remember distinctly that the subscription must not be your own, and the name you send in must not be on our subscription books at present.

This Offer Positively Closes May 15  
Mention the picture or you will not get it.  
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

## A Heart-Picture for the Home

**C**PICTURE with a story too deep for words; a picture which appeals to the heart like "The Angelus,"—such is "The Passing of the Farm." It is one of the New England series, because the abandoned farm is common in New England, though it is also a part of the life-story of every land where men till the soil. And when we look on it—the lonely old woman taking her last view of the scenes which hold the joys and sorrows of a lifetime, the stolid stage-driver waiting half impatient to take her away from it all, the bleak, cheerless November sky, and the dried-up flowers—we see in that drawn face the unspeakable sadness of all farewells. It's a picture to live with, a companion in misfortune and a counselor in happiness. For it's never amiss to be reminded of the gray, no matter how glows the gold. It's really a picture of the heart.



"THE PASSING OF THE FARM"

them! The only way to get them is to send the money to us, and we will send you this, or any of the other New England pictures mentioned below, carefully packed and postpaid. Do not delay in sending your order.

LIKE the scene itself, the reproductions here offered tell their own story better than we can. There are two styles: one in a single-tint of soft gray; the other an exquisite reproduction in the exact colors of Mr. Taylor's original painting—so closely copied that one can hardly believe it's not a real painting. Both are the same size—the actual picture more than twice as large as a page of THE JOURNAL, and printed on heavy plate paper with a wide margin, ready for framing. There's only one thing cheap about either—the price. The single-tint picture is only ONE DOLLAR; the one in colors, TWO DOLLARS a copy. This is just about one-fifth of what they would cost in any art store. But no art store has

## Six Other New England Pictures are Now Ready

"THE PASSING OF THE FARM" is the seventh picture in Mr. W. L. Taylor's great series of "The Last Hundred Years in New England." One more is to come. The following are already published—in just the styles described above—and copies of which may still be had

IN SINGLE-TINT FOR ONE DOLLAR A COPY, OR

IN FOURTEEN COLORS FOR TWO DOLLARS A COPY

*It's always well to order early; then you can feel reasonably sure of getting what you want. Remember, we make no charge for packing, and we pay the postage.*

"The Traveling Shoemaker"

"The Old-Fashioned School in Session"

"A Winter Service at Church"

"The Old Stage and the Turnpike"

"The Barn-Raising as a Social Event"

"President Lincoln's Call for Volunteers"

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA



# Two Thousand Dollars IN PRIZES ON THIS PAGE

Comply with Every Condition or Your Answer Will be Thrown Out

## \$150 for Girls' Rooms

THE JOURNAL wants to again remind its girl readers of its desire to learn their tastes in furnishing their own rooms. It may be a room in your own home, or a hall bedroom in a boarding-house, or a college room,—any girl's room. The question is:

What, as a Girl of 12 to 25 Years, is Your Idea of Fixing Up a Girl's Own Room?

This must be answered in 100 words, not one more, and with each answer must be sent a photograph—not smaller than 4 x 5 inches, and as much larger as you like—of the room you prefer. The prizes will be awarded thus:

\$100 for the best answer and photograph
25 " second best "
10 " third "
5 " fourth "
5 " fifth "
5 " sixth "

One person may send any number of photographs, for many that do not win prizes will be purchased by THE JOURNAL at generous rates. Include return postage, as those not desired will be sent back. No names or locations will be printed.

The Limit is Extended to April 15

It was first announced April 1. Mark all answers "Girls' Rooms," and send, before April 15, to

The Art Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal



## \$175 for Wedding Pictures

We want photographs of churches and homes decorated for weddings—weddings at any time of year—simple weddings or elaborate ones. The photographs must not be smaller than 4 x 5 inches, actual size, and the larger the better. We will divide the money into the following prizes:

\$50 for the Best Home Wedding Picture
50 " Church "
25 " Next " Home "
25 " Church "
5 Each for the Five Next Best, either Church or Home.

Photographs showing new and unique ideas will stand the best chance. They should be taken so that the idea may be easily copied. Send as many as you care to, but in each case include sufficient postage for the return of such as may not be available.

This Contest Closes July 1

Mark each package "Wedding Pictures" and send before July 1 to The Art Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal

## \$1000 for Christmas Ideas

In 20 Prizes of \$50 Each; Here are the Prizes:

- \$50** for the Best Home-Made Gift that a Child Between the Ages of Six and Twelve Years Can Make for its Parents—or Any "Grown-up"—to Cost Not More than 50 Cents—Less if Possible. Tell how to make it and the cost in 100 words, and send the article itself, or a photograph, drawing or sketch.
- \$50** for the Most Artistic Ways of Doing Up Gifts so as to Show the Christmas Spirit, together with the Best Quotation, Verse or Greeting, Original or Otherwise, to Send with a Gift. Tell it in 150 words, and send a photograph or sketch.
- \$50** for the Best Christmas Celebration in a Country School—a school in the country, or in a small town. Tell about it in detail, in 500 words, and send photograph, drawing or sketch of how the room looked, if possible.
- \$50** for the Best Home-Made Gift of Any Sort Which Did Not Cost More than 50 Cents to Make. Send the gift itself, or a photograph, drawing or sketch, and tell how to make it and the cost in 100 words.
- \$50** for the Best-Dressed Christmas Doll, Any Size, Any Cost, the More Moderate Cost the Better. Send the doll itself, or a photograph, drawing or sketch, and tell how to do it and the cost in 200 words.
- \$50** for the Best Home-Made Gift of Any Sort Which Did Not Cost More than \$1.00 to Make. Send the gift itself, or a photograph, drawing or sketch, and tell how to make it and the cost in 100 words.
- \$50** for the Best New Idea for Trimming a Christmas Tree, and the Floor Under the Tree, Anything Out-of-the-Ordinary. Tell it in 250 words, and send photograph (if possible), or drawing or sketch.
- \$50** for the Best and Prettiest Method for Decorating a Church, Sunday-School Room, or Hall for Christmas. Tell it in 250 words, not more, with photograph, sketch or drawing.
- \$50** for the Most Novel Plan for a Children's Christmas Party, giving details of games, songs, pastimes, refreshments, decorations, souvenirs and gifts. Tell it in 500 words.
- \$50** for the Best Way to Decorate Prettily a Room in the Home for Christmas—Any Room. Tell it in 200 words, and send photograph, drawing or sketch.
- \$50** for the Best Practical Idea for Helping the Poor at Christmas. Some plan that has been tried and proved successful, even in a small way. Tell it in 250 words.
- \$50** for the Best Plan to Celebrate Christmas Day on the Farm. Tell in 500 words in detail all that may be done indoors and out from morning until night.
- \$50** for the Best Christmas Entertainment for a Church or Sunday-School—preferably a cantata. Other ideas will be considered, however. Limit it to 1000 words.
- \$50** for the Best Idea for Decorating a Home Table for the Christmas Dinner. Tell it in 150 words, and send photograph, drawing or sketch, if possible.
- \$50** for the Best Christmas Parlor Play for Children, simple enough to be acted in any home in thirty minutes. Not to exceed 3000 words.
- \$50** for the Jolliest Way—Something Unique—of Distributing the Christmas Presents, Either from the Tree or Otherwise. Tell it in 250 words.
- \$50** for the Merriest Christmas Song for Children, with Music, Arranged for One or More Voices—not to exceed six bars in length.
- \$50** for the Best Original Christmas Poem, any length, and dealing with any phase of the day.
- \$50** for the Merriest Way to Spend Christmas Evening in the Home. Tell about it in 500 words.
- \$50** for the Best Christmas Dinner. This prize is divided into 5 parts, as follows:

Each Receipt must contain more than 150 words. One person may compete for each separate prize by sending separate receipts in separate envelopes. The receipts which are awarded prizes will be put together, and from them will be made up "THE JOURNAL'S Prize Christmas Dinner for 1902."

*It is the hope and intention of The Journal editors to purchase a number of the contributions which fail of prize awards.*

## This Competition Positively Closes May 15, 1902

and no letter or package received after that date, even one day, will be considered.

This list will not appear again in THE JOURNAL, so be careful to preserve it.

The prizes will be awarded immediately after May 15.

Follow these Directions Absolutely or Your Contributions Will be Thrown Out:

## Special Warning

(Use exactly the number of words indicated in each case; 100 words means too, and not more. Send full address and return postage with each contribution; this you must do. Mark each manuscript, letter or package, for which prize it is intended; do not fail in this. Say "For the Best New Idea for Trimming a Christmas Tree," and so on. One person may try for one, two, or for all the prizes, but each contribution must be sent and marked separately.)

*Note.—The editor of The Ladies' Home Journal reserves the right to withhold the awarding of any one of the prizes offered on this page if the articles submitted fail to justify the awards.*

Address all letters, manuscripts and packages (carefully packed), before May 15 next, to

The Christmas Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia

## \$450 for Bright Music

Are you a composer? Read this. Do you know a composer? Show him this. THE JOURNAL will pay:

**\$150 for a Waltz.** A bright, catchy waltz—a danceable waltz—like "Love's Dream After the Ball," for instance. It must be original, tuneful and distinctive. In length it must not exceed, when printed, two pages of THE JOURNAL.

**\$150 for a Two-Step.** A dashing, exhilarating two-step—a danceable one—like one of Mr. Sousa's, for example, or "The Tale of a Kangaroo." It, too, must be original and attractive. And it must be just long enough to fill, when printed, one page of THE JOURNAL.

**\$150 for a Song.** A secular or religious song—either will have the same chance. It must be original, and popular, and singable, like "O Promise Me" or "The Holy City." The words and music must fill just one page of THE JOURNAL.

All must be sent in before July 1

In each case the original manuscript must be sent—no composition or song before published will be considered. The prizes will be paid to the authors of the compositions which seem best suited to the desires of THE JOURNAL as set forth above. Send all manuscripts to

Musical Editor, The Ladies' Home Journal including full return postage.



## \$250 for Your Experience

THE JOURNAL'S offer of \$250 for the written experiences, in 1500 words, of those who have saved enough from wages and small salaries to finally build and own homes, is open until May 1. This money is to be paid for statements, short, simple and to the point, of "How I Built My Home." These are the conditions: each story must be the actual experience of the writer; no manuscript should contain more than fifteen hundred words, fewer, if possible; each must be accompanied by a photograph of the finished house and a sketch of the interior plan. Literary style and composition will not count. We want facts, and we will pay:

**\$100 for the most practical story**

75 " next best
50 " third best
25 " fourth best

Remember, not what sort of a house you have, but just how you got it. Send your article to Mr. Bok, personally, before May 1, 1902.

You can see the awards of these Prizes, their working out, and the new Summer Prizes to be offered,

**If You Send One Dollar Now for the Next Twelve Issues**

IN THIS WAY YOU WILL NOT MISS A COPY BY MOVING AROUND IN THE SUMMER

# Some Good Things to Come

## Next Month We Shall Begin "Ernest Thompson Seton's Boys"

THAT will be the title under which the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known" will start his department for boys, with all the text written by Mr. Seton and all the pictures made by him. Every line and picture will breathe of "the open" which Mr. Seton knows so well and pictures so clearly.

From the very start Mr. Seton and the thousands of boys who will follow him will begin in the footprints of wild animals, hunting them and studying their interesting habits and homes. The fact that he is now having a real teepee built by real Indians savors of some exciting times ahead for the boys.

## With the Popular Actors and Actresses in Their Homes

THE JOURNAL means shortly to begin the most notable series of its kind ever attempted, showing the personal side of the famous actors and actresses of to-day. They will be shown at home in entirely new pictures and in articles for which each actor or actress has personally supplied the information, giving such glimpses of these stage favorites as the public never gets.

In this way we shall see Miss Julia Marlowe, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Miss Maude Adams, Miss Annie Russell, Mr. Edward Sothern, Mr. John Drew, Miss Mary Manning, Mr. Francis Wilson, Mr. William Gillette, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Virginia Harned, Mr. William Faversham, and others—each in a complete, special article, fully illustrated.

## Helen Keller's Marvelous Story of Her Own Life

NO FOREWORD can possibly measure up to the interest which this story as a whole possesses. Mr. Bok freely says that it is the most marvelous story which has ever come under his notice as an editor. It is the greatest story which this magazine at least has ever presented to its readers. Miss Keller has now completely finished the manuscript.

Miss Keller's great story will run through all the summer numbers, and will go from one experience to another. The installment in this number gives but a suggestion of the fascinating nature of the other chapters wherein is told the amazing story of her reading, how she learned to talk, and then on through her mastery of five languages.

## The Child of the Opera

IN A MONTH or two THE JOURNAL will begin a most unusual story, in four parts, which will take the readers back of the scenes of the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, and bring them in close touch with all the great opera stars: with singular familiarity until we know each one almost intimately. Never have the greatest singers in the world been so shown, as, for instance, when Calvé, the two De Reszkes, Plançon and Schumann-Heink all together sing a little child to sleep, and as they will be shown in an actual picture. It will be entirely novel.

## House: a Unique Serial

Through a little child we see Madame Calvé, who is really the central figure of the whole story, crooning the sweetest lullabies; we see the De Reszkes in their most affectionate personal side; we see the great Plançon with the child on his shoulder; we go on a tour with the company and see Mr. Damrosch as a train conductor; Mr. Bispham "holding up" a train, etc. Mr. Gustav Kobbé is the author of the story, and the pictures will be plentiful—the most interesting pictures of famous people, in fact, ever shown. They are a feature in themselves.

## A Novel Feature: THE JOURNAL'S Trained Nurse

AN ENTIRELY new department, never attempted by any magazine before, will soon be begun. THE JOURNAL has engaged the ablest trained nurse in America and will put her lifetime of knowledge at the freest disposal of its readers who may need her advice in home-nursing in any case of illness.

A series of articles will inaugurate the department: telling how one should nurse in severe illness, such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, etc. All told in the simplest yet fullest manner, practically placing the services of a \$25 a week trained nurse within the reach of the humblest home.

## Miss Hadley to Begin Needlework Lessons

MISS SARA HADLEY, whose needlework has been so uniformly acceptable to JOURNAL readers, will in the next issue begin a series of simple, practical needlework lessons, showing in each paper the design, the braid, the stitch and the finished article, and tell exactly how to do the work.

Miss Hadley has taught scores of girls, and for what they have paid two dollars an hour THE JOURNAL girls will here get for nothing. She will show just how to make Needle Honiton lace, English Point lace, Russian lace, Flemish lace, Bruges lace and Royal Battenberg lace—each in a complete, separate article.

## The President—His Mother, His Wife and His Children

THE families of few Presidents have awakened so much interest as the American people feel about the wife, daughter and the interesting group of children now in the White House. And in authoritative articles THE JOURNAL hopes to tell what is most interesting about the Roosevelt family, which is now attracting the world's attention.

In this month's JOURNAL Miss Alice Roosevelt is the subject portrayed. Next month the President himself will be shown in an unusual article, called "The Outdoor President," showing the President entirely in his outdoor life. Then will follow an article about Mrs. Roosevelt and her children, and a fourth telling about the President's mother.

## How a Girl Furnished a Dainty Home for \$500

NEXT month we shall begin a two-part story by Grace S. Richmond, "The Indifference of Juliet"—really a charming love story in itself, to which is added the charm of having an artistic, practical interest—an unusual combination in a story.

It tells exactly how a girl actually furnishes a dainty bridal home for \$500. She does it with exquisite taste, and we see her do it: following her as she buys the goods, and seeing what she does with them, while the pictures will show each room furnished.



PHOTOGRAPH BY EDWARD L. TAYLOR  
MR. ERNEST THOMPSON SETON



MADAME CALVÉ



MISS HELEN KELLER



COPYRIGHT, 1910, BY A. L. FAY

MISS JULIA MARLOWE



TRAINED NURSE



PHOTOGRAPH BY RUE AND BELLER

MISS HADLEY

Don't miss these attractions by missing an issue this summer while moving about.

**Send a Dollar Now to Make Sure of Getting the Next 12 Numbers**

Then you can change your address as often as you like. But don't miss these numbers.





COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

**T**HREE are many white soaps, each represented to be just as good as the Ivory; they are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon getting it.

The drawing by Fanny Y. Cory, reproduced above, was awarded third prize of Three Hundred Dollars in a recent artists' competition conducted by The Procter & Gamble Co.

# THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Vol. XIX, No. 5

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1902

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, ONE DOLLAR  
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

COPYRIGHT, 1902 (TRADE-MARK REGISTERED), BY THE CLOISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. EXEMPTED AT STATIONERS' HALL, LONDON, ENGLAND. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

## The President's Daughter

By Clifford Howard



PHOTOGRAPH BY CLIMEDINS  
WHEN SHE WAS A SCHOOLGIRL



MISS ROOSEVELT IN HER FIRST VELVET VISITING-DRESS  
COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON



PHOTOGRAPH BY CLIMEDINS  
IN HER COMING-OUT GOWN

**A**LICE ROOSEVELT is a typical American girl in the best sense of the term: modest, self-reliant, democratic. Although she has reached an age when many young ladies consider themselves justified in assuming a serious and weary view of the world, she retains, with all its charming freshness, her youthful enthusiasm and her girlish love of life and pleasure.

She is gracefully slender and a little below the medium height, with clear-cut, regular features, soft blue eyes, and a fair complexion, crowned with a wealth of wavy, light-brown hair.

Miss Roosevelt is now a little over eighteen years old. She was born on the eleventh of February, in the year 1884, in a roomy, old-fashioned city house at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, where her father and his young wife had taken up their abode a short time before her birth. The child was destined never to know her mother, for three days after Alice's birth—on the fourteenth of February, 1884—the young wife passed away. It is a singular coincidence that as she lay ill in one room the aged mother of the future President was ill in an adjoining room in the same house. Both wife and mother died within a few hours of each other on the same day in the same house, and were buried from the same church at the same hour two days later.

The President's first wife was Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, of Boston, a daughter of Mr. George C. Lee, a member of one of Boston's oldest families. Alice was named for her mother.

THE present gracious mistress of the White House is the second wife of the President. She is the only mother Alice has ever known, and it was under her tender and loving care that Alice grew to girlhood and received her early training. Never for a moment has Alice been allowed to feel that she is not in every way copartner with her sister and brothers in the wealth of mother-love that makes the Roosevelt family an ideal household.

Baby Alice, prior to the time that the present Mrs. Roosevelt came to share the life of her father, was placed in charge of her aunt, then Miss Anna Roosevelt and now the wife of Commander William S. Cowles, of the United States Navy. Mrs. Cowles has always cherished a deep affection for her niece, and Miss Roosevelt is almost as much at home in the Cowles household as she is in her own family. She frequently visits during the summer at

her aunt's country place in Farmington, Connecticut, and during the season in Washington she often, in what may be called her unofficial capacity, assists Mrs. Cowles at her Tuesday afternoon receptions by pouring tea, or otherwise looking after the entertainment of the guests.

Although she is slight—and in this respect differs from her father—she possesses an erectness and suppleness of body that betoken vigorous health and good physical training, which qualities manifest themselves in her fondness for outdoor exercise and all forms of wholesome athletic sport.

THOUGH an excellent horsewoman, Miss Roosevelt has done but little if any riding since coming to Washington, her multitude of social engagements making it next to impossible to find time for an indulgence in this mode of recreation, notwithstanding the example set by her parents, who have been in the habit of going out together for a canter into the country nearly every afternoon, sometimes accompanied by the two little boys of the family, Kermit and Archibald.

Horses and dogs are loved by every member of the Roosevelt household, from the greatest to the least. Miss Roosevelt's special pet is a black-and-tan dog who revels in the undisturbed possession of all canine privileges in the living-rooms upstairs, and accompanies his mistress

on many a long walk or drive over the city. Miss Roosevelt's saddle horse is a beautiful animal, and she rides, like the President himself, as if she thoroughly enjoyed every moment on her mount.

In speaking of her once to a friend the President said: "She does not stay in the house and fold her hands and do nothing. She can walk as far as I can, and she often takes a tramp of several miles at the pace I set for her. She can ride, drive, skee, shoot—though she doesn't care much for the shooting. I don't mind that. It isn't necessary for her health, but the outdoor exercise is, and she has plenty of it."



PHOTOGRAPH BY CLIMEDINS  
THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE AS IT APPEARED WHEN MISS ROOSEVELT MADE HER DÉBUT

In person this most-talked-of young lady in the country to-day is said to resemble her mother's family, from whom she inherits a strain of sturdy Puritan blood. But to the average acquaintance she seems to possess many of the personal as well as mental attributes of her father. Her coloring is almost an exact reproduction of his, while in disposition she is warm-hearted, impulsive and demonstrative.

have happened to live from time to time as the result of their father's various official positions. There, surrounded by a circle of family connections, together with many friends of their own social station, and many more recruited from the plainer walks of village life, she has learned the true meaning of fraternity, hospitality and good-fellowship.

Twice before coming to the White House her winter home has been in Washington—first as a child, from five to eleven years of age, when her father was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission; and again during the time he occupied the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It was during this latter residence at the Capital that most of her Washington friendships were formed, which now bring to the White House a charming coterie of young girls. In no sense has her elevation to the highest rank of American society brought with it any change in her affections; nor is she moved by the adulations of the worldly-minded, who, to serve the ends of their social ambitions, now seek to gain her favor and shower her with attentions. She never waits for any special attention to be paid her as the President's daughter. She entered into all the gayeties of the past winter with the natural joyousness of the débutante, and did not in any way separate herself from the other young girls who were also having their first season. Of course, she has received every deference—nay, every form of devotion—but it has not changed her in any way. She has so distributed her favors that all the eligible men in society have had a dance or at least a part of one. Perhaps the ball she enjoyed most was a cotillion, when she danced with the men who had least reason to expect the honor, and laughingly disappointed those who had counted on her taking them out as certain. It was the only genuine romp of the winter, and just suited Miss Roosevelt and her girl friends, who are at the age to be somewhat appalled by formal events.



MISS ROOSEVELT is quite lacking in personal vanity, or else, her girl friends say, she would have long ago sat for her photograph. When, recently, she went to the photographer, however, she was one of the most tractable subjects the artist had ever handled. She was ready and cheerfully willing to do whatever was asked of her, and this is saying much when it is known that photographs of twenty-five different poses were taken of her. Two of these photographs are given on the preceding page: the bust photograph showing her in the dress she wore at her coming-out White House ball, and wearing her father's first White House Christmas gift—a diamond pendant on a string of pearls. The larger photograph shows her in her first velvet visiting-dress, of which she is girlishly proud.

It was during her second residence in Washington that Miss Roosevelt enjoyed a short experience of attending school. This was at a small academy on 1 Street, where, for a few months, she was enrolled among the regular pupils. Prior to that time her education was in charge of a governess and tutors, and has since been carried on under private instruction. This home schooling has been really the only feasible method of accomplishing her education, in view of the fact that her parents have not cared to send her to boarding-school, while the many changes of residence have made it impracticable for her to take up a systematic course of school-work at any one place.

Miss Roosevelt has an excellent knowledge of French and speaks the language with much naturalness, an accomplishment beyond price to the girl in Washington society. The artistic side of her temperament shows itself not only in a more than average ability as a pianist, but also in a decided talent for painting. This

talent on her part finds expression in dainty water-color sketches, which are among the most prized gifts that some of her more intimate friends possess.

Her time at home is occupied much in the same manner as that of any other girl of similar domestic environment. The mornings are given to leisure and reading and outdoor recreation, interspersed with piano practice, the writing and answering of letters, and such other occupations as naturally fill the time of a bright and energetic American girl. As a matter of course, her afternoons and evenings are devoted almost entirely to her social engagements.

If Miss Roosevelt had been a Vice-President's daughter the past winter, instead of being a White House débutante, she would have had a coming-out ball, too, but it would necessarily have been arranged on more modest lines. There would have been handsome floral decorations of the house, and of course an unusually large tribute of compliments expressed by bouquets of roses. The destination of all the posies, though, was a fixed thought—fixed last summer by the girl herself at Oyster Bay. They were to go the next day to the city hospitals and asylums, with naturally a preference for the Children's Hospital, to whose Daisy Chain Guild the Roosevelt children belonged years ago.

And so it happened that wagon-loads of roses and orchids and lilies went the rounds the morning after the White House ball and were left in big baskets at every hospital at the Capital—"With Miss Roosevelt's compliments." The ball had been a different one from that planned last summer at Oyster Bay, but the tender thought of a happy girl for those whose lot was suffering and pain had not changed. It reveled in the hundred-fold greater chance to give pleasure.

While her father's associations have naturally brought her in contact with distinguished men of varied gifts and attainments she has ever had but one ideal of manhood, and in her father this ideal finds its complete realization. Since her babyhood he has been her idol; and in turn she has been to him not only a cherished daughter, but also a comrade and intimate companion. It is owing to this strong desire of the President to have his children about him in the few leisure moments of his busy life that Alice was never permitted to go to boarding-school, the mere suggestion of such a course years ago receiving the prompt veto of the then future President.



THE President's literary productions are as much a source of pride to his daughter as are his brilliant political achievements. His "American Ideals," "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," "The Naval War of 1812"—all are as familiar to her as his "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" and other Western tales of his personal experience. Her own enviable position as daughter of the President of the United States appeals less to her than her father's honor and dignity, and her interest in the future is concerned far more with his successes, and the name he is making for himself in the world's history, than in the number of cotillions she may lead or the balls and dinner-parties that may be given in her honor.

Miss Roosevelt inherits a trait of her father's—impulsiveness, and it makes her quite like other girls of her age. The past winter the fad for collecting trophies, souvenirs, valuable or otherwise, had about exhausted itself. The girls went back to the memory strings of their mothers and collected buttons. But they were

coat and vest buttons, and their temporary loss from military and naval uniforms—foreign and domestic—court costumes, duck vests, etc., was accepted with great glee by the favored individuals asked to part with them. Miss Roosevelt had half a dozen on her string when suddenly one day each button was returned to its respective owner. The young men who had felt so honored in contributing to Miss Roosevelt's string were genuinely sorry that she had not been permitted to keep the trifles. But her graceful way of restoring what her parents considered unwise for her to have accepted made a very pretty incident.

Her dignity, her pride as the daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, she never for a moment forgets, while the fact that she has become a distinguished personage herself seems frequently to escape her memory. On one occasion a certain enterprising young man of society requested the honor of dancing a cotillion with her at a ball that was as yet barely in prospect. Upon being asked why she so promptly accepted this not altogether desirable partner she innocently replied that she feared she might not have another invitation.



WHEN the newspapers had daily references to her participation in the coronation ceremonies, one of her chums said to her:

"So, Princess Alice, you are to wear royal purple and all the rest in London next June?"

"Indeed I am not. But can't you help me get up something real pretty in red, white and blue? That is what it would suit me to do."

During the six weeks' visit she made with her grandmother, Mrs. Lee, at the latter's country home near Boston, before joining the family in Washington for the winter, she requested that she be not obliged to talk to any one older than a Sophomore, as she proposed making the most of this last visit as a fledgling by thoroughly enjoying the congenial atmosphere of youthful college life before going to Washington as a full-fledged society girl, where, as she naively remarked, she would be expected to go to dinners with men thirty years old.

But with her advent into Washington society she at once adapted herself to the requirements of her new station, and by her attractive personality and unaffected bearing, together with the ability with which she has acquitted herself of the exacting duties of her trying position, she has won the hearty admiration of both old and young alike.

There is no task, for instance, that the White House employees would not perform to please Miss Roosevelt. The only trouble they say is that she so rarely asks a service from them that it is hard for each one to get a turn. There are always four or five doorkeepers or ushers at the White House doors. They are changed three times in the twenty-four hours. Miss Roosevelt is a prime favorite with them all, and it is such an unusual occurrence for her to ask them to carry a message that when she does so the men scramble for the honor. On festive occasions the past winter she asked their advice as to the best or easiest way to get around the house, so as to cause the least disturbance among the throngs who were at the moment the guests of her father and mother. Her polite replies to any inquiries asked of her by these public servants of the household are the strongest reasons for the respectful admiration on which each man prides himself.

## The Contrariness of Francesca

By Janet H. M. Swift

**N**OW, there is Francesca. What a loser the world is on account of her contrariness! Francesca was born a genius. All the uncles and aunts said so; the grandparents stoutly maintained it, and as for the parents—even to this day the father refuses to believe otherwise. Accordingly great things were expected of Francesca, and as time went on there was little occasion for disappointment. It must be admitted that whatever Francesca attempted was done well. In babyhood she made her little bows and sang her little songs in a truly precocious manner. When schooldays began she was very soon pointed out as the star pupil—"very bright child, you know"—while the uncles and aunts hastened to nod assent; the grandparents looked "I told you so"; the father smiled complacently; the mother alone pondered all these things in her heart, and was silent.



NATURALLY, Francesca's alert mind and vivid imagination must find some channel of expression, and soon her childish essays began to be held up before her mates as models.

Then, proud day for the expectant relatives! Francesca's sympathetic little heart was set all a-tune by the balmy breezes and bursting buds of the May-time, and the rhythm pulsed from heart to mind, from mind to pen. It was very mild and inoffensive, to be sure, but there certainly was verse and rhyme—"spring" and "sing," "wind" and "kind." That settled it! Francesca would be a poetess! The uncles and aunts at once began to quote family pedigree as an explanation of the genius in their midst; the doting grandparents proudly read the poetry (?) to the interested neighbors; the father began to arrange financial matters with a view to Francesca's education; while the mother—strange idea!—forthwith presented to Francesca a fine new doll with such beautiful eyes and lifelike smile that the little girl was conquered, and thought no more of "gentle spring" and "birds that sing."

Nevertheless, Francesca was a scholar, and perfection was her standard. She had, too, a certain originality in composition which could not fail to attract. Then there was always the chorus of admiring friends to spur her on and exploit her accomplishments, so that Francesca's genius was soon an accepted fact in her native town.

As the years went by a little space in the "Weekly Clarion" was quite apt to contain an "Ode to Winter," or lines of the "spring—sing" variety, signed "Francesca"; and much local renown was won thereby. It was noticed, however, that whenever the muse had taken a loftier flight than usual, when uncles and aunts and grandparents sang peans of praise of too fulsome a nature, or when father seemed in danger of rearing a pedestal for genius, there was the mother always ready with some strange diversion—a course of gymnastics when the doll was outgrown, or blankets for the "Tockahoopoo Indians."

To college went Francesca. Ah, competition for genius! Nevertheless, it continued to shine with lustre only slightly dimmed, and in due time it was recognized. "The young lady has a career before her," more than one professor was heard to say, and these sayings were wafted back to her native town to corroborate the prophecies of admiring friends.

The college paper and literary societies shared the fruits of Francesca's genius. Honors were accorded her, and prizes fell to her lot. She was urged to try a broader field; and at length the very pinnacle of fame seemed reached when Francesca was named as the fortunate winner of the munificent prize offered by the great National Consolidated Shoestring Company for the best story setting forth the merits of its particular string.

Then one or two productions from Francesca's pen appeared in the "Monthly Cycle," for which she received a year's subscription to the magazine! The "Evangelical Visitor" likewise published her verses.



ABOUT this time it was noted that Francesca seemed particularly devoted to the poetic muse, and wandered in rhythm and rhyme through all the realm of tender passion, with a due amount of "mooning" and "crooning," and "sighing" and "dying." The uncles and aunts exclaimed in awe over the knowledge of human nature revealed; the grandparents wiped their eyes in memory of the lovelit days of old; the father confidently looked for further laurels (what certain editors thought and said at this juncture must forever remain a secret in Francesca's breast); the mother earnestly advocated a cooking class!

A few months later Francesca married a theologue! Now, herein is revealed the contrariness of Francesca.

On the verge of a career, her little world waiting in eager expectancy, the public clamoring for her wisdom and fancy—that is, it ought to clamor, and would if it knew what it was missing—and Francesca, calmly oblivious to it all, engaged to the hilt of her ability in making a home for the theologue, now graduated into the parson, and the two embryo theologues who have duly arrived! As usual, her standard is high, and she seems to have put all her varied genius into this home. It is truly a mathematical demonstration in its orderliness, a scientific treatise in its hygiene and sanitation, a very poem in its artistic beauty, and a living sermon in the peace and love that dwell therein.



FRANCESCA visits the old ladies of the parish, too, and carries joy and jelly to the "shut-in" and afflicted. She is likewise in demand at the sewing circle, and many a "Tockahoopoo Indian" has her efforts to thank for his material and spiritual blanket."

But has she forgotten her career? Admiring friends shake their heads doubtfully; perchance one holder than the rest asks Francesca; but that contrary young dame only smiles meaningly and goes right on making the buttonholes, of which she seems always to have an interminable supply. A secret drawer in her desk might throw light on the subject could its contents be examined: an outline of a story hastily laid aside that attention and sympathy might be given to the actors in one of life's true stories stranger than any fiction; a few stirring couples abandoned abruptly to settle a presumably theological dispute between her couplet of embryo theologues; an optimistic paragraph on the "Real Solution of the Servant Problem," from which the writer was summoned to receive one servant's solution of her problem in the way of a week's warning. Yet Francesca says nothing, but goes on faithfully, rocking her embryo theologues, making her never-ending buttonholes, and dispensing counsel and courage among the parishioners.

The uncles and aunts begin to wonder if they really could have been mistaken in their estimate of Francesca's genius; the grandparents, passing on, were mercifully spared the witnessing of their idol's downfall; the father still persists in hoping against hope; while the mother looks proudly at Francesca, and seriously propounds the query: "Is the world the loser on account of the contrariness of Francesca?"

# Helen Keller's Own Story of Her Life

Written Entirely by the Wonderful Girl Herself

In the story of my life here presented to the readers of The Ladies' Home Journal, I have tried to show that afflictions may be looked at in such a way that they become privileges.

Helen Keller.

Cambridge, 1902



HELEN KELLER'S FATHER

## AN EDITORIAL FOREWORD

AS THE fact may seem almost incredible, it may be in order to say at the beginning that every word of this story as printed in THE JOURNAL has actually been written by Helen Keller herself—not dictated, but first written in "Braille" (raised points); then transferred to the typewriter by the wonderful girl herself; next read to her by her teacher by means of the fingers; corrected; then read again to her, and in the proof finally read to her once more. It is the editor's

hope to be able to publish at the conclusion of Miss Keller's own story a supplementary article by one of her friends, explaining, in detail, exactly how this marvelous work was done.

THE EDITOR OF THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

## PART ONE: THE LONG NIGHT

IT IS with a kind of fear that I begin to write the history of my life. I have, as it were, a superstitious hesitation in lifting the veil that clings about my childhood like a golden mist. When I try to classify my earliest impressions I find that fact and fancy look alike across the years that link that period with the present. The woman paints the child's experiences in her own fantasy. A few impressions stand out vividly from "the first years of my life; but the shadows of the prison-house are on the rest." Besides, many of the joys and sorrows of childhood have lost their poignancy; and many incidents of vital importance in my early education have been lost sight of in the excitement of great discoveries. In order, therefore, not to be tedious I shall try to present in a series of sketches only the episodes that seem to me to be the most interesting and important.

I WAS born June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia, a little town of Northern Alabama, and lived up to the time of the illness that deprived me of my sight and hearing in a tiny cottage consisting of a large square room, and a small one in which the servant slept. My father built this cottage for an office after the Civil War, and when he married my mother they went to live in it. It was completely covered with vines, climbing roses and honeysuckle. From the garden it looked like an arbor. The little porch was hidden from view by a screen of yellow roses and Southern smilax. It was the favorite haunt of humming-birds and bees. The old house where the family lived was a few steps from our little rose bower, and was also vine-covered.

The homestead was called "Ivy Green" because the house and the surrounding trees and fences were covered with beautiful English ivy. Its old-fashioned garden was the paradise of my childhood. Even in the days before my teacher came I used to feel along the square, stiff boxwood hedges, and, guided by the sense of smell, would find the first violets and lilies. There, too, after my fits of temper I went to find comfort and to hide my hot face in the cool leaves and grass. What joy it was to lose myself in that garden of flowers, to wander happily from spot to spot, until coming suddenly upon a beautiful vine, I recognized it by its leaves and blossoms, and knew it was the vine which covered the tumble-down summer-house at the farther end of the garden! Close by were trailing clematis, drooping jessamine, and some rare sweet flowers called butterfly lilies, because their fragile petals resembled the butterfly's wings. But the roses—they were loveliest of all. Never have I found in the greenhouses of the North such heart-satisfying roses as the climbing roses of my Southern home. They used to hang in long festoons from our porch, filling the whole air with their fragrance, untainted by any earthly smell; and in the early morning, washed in the dew, they felt so soft and seemed so pure, I could not help wondering if they did not resemble the asphodels of God's garden.

THE family on my father's side are descended from Caspar Keller, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Maryland. One of my Swiss ancestors was the first teacher of the deaf in Zurich and wrote a book on the subject of their education—rather a



HELEN KELLER WHEN ABOUT SEVEN YEARS OLD



HELEN KELLER AND HER PET DOG JUMBO



MILDRED  
Helen Keller's Little Sister



HELEN KELLER'S FIRST HOME, IN TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA  
The Small Detached Building at the Right of the Main House is the Place Where She was Born



HELEN KELLER'S MOTHER

singular coincidence. My grandfather, Caspar Keller's son, "entered" large tracts of land in Alabama and finally settled there. I have been told that once a year he went from Tuscaloosa to Philadelphia on horseback to purchase supplies for the plantation, and my aunt has in her possession many of the letters to his family, giving charming and vivid accounts of these trips. My grandmother Keller was a daughter of Alexander Moore, one of Lafayette's aides, and granddaughter of Alexander Spotswood, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia. She was also second cousin to Robert E. Lee.

My father, Arthur H. Keller, was a Captain in the Confederate Army, and my mother was his second wife and many years younger. Her grandfather, Benjamin Adams, lived in Newburyport, Massachusetts, for many years. His wife was Anna E. Goodhue. Their son, Charles Adams, was born in Boston and moved to Helena, Arkansas, before the Civil War; and when the war broke out took sides with the South and became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. He married Helen Everett, who belonged to the same family of Everetts as Edward Everett and Dr. Edward Everett Hale. After the war was over the family moved to Memphis, Tennessee.

THE beginning of my life was simple and much like every other little life. I came, I saw, I conquered, as the first baby in the family always does. I am told that while I was still in long dresses I showed many signs of an eager, self-asserting disposition. Everything that I saw other people do I insisted upon imitating. At six months I could pipe out "How d'ye," and one day I attracted every one's attention by saying "Tea, tea, tea" quite plainly. Even after my illness I remembered one of the words I had learned in these early months. It was the word "water," and I continued to make some sound for that word after all other speech was lost. I ceased making the sound "wah-wah" only when I learned to spell the word.

They tell me I walked the day I was a year old. My mother had just taken me out of the bathtub and was holding me in her lap when I was suddenly attracted by the flickering shadows of leaves that danced in the sunlight on the smooth floor. I slipped from my mother's lap and almost ran toward them. The impulse gone, I fell down and cried for my mother to take me up in her arms.

THESE happy days did not last long. One brief spring, musical with the song of robin and mocking-bird, one summer rich in fruit and roses, one autumn of gold and crimson sped by and left their gifts at the feet of an eager, delighted child. Then, in the dreary month of February, came the dreadful illness which closed my eyes and ears and plunged me into the absolute unconsciousness of a new-born baby. They called it acute congestion of the stomach and brain. The doctor thought I could not live. Early one morning, however, the fever left me as suddenly and mysteriously as it had come. There was great rejoicing in the family that morning, but not one, not even the doctor, knew that I should never see or hear again. But during the first nineteen months of my life I had caught glimpses of broad green fields, a luminous sky, trees and flowers which the darkness that followed could not wholly blot out. If we have once seen, "the day is ours, and what the day has shown."

I still have confused recollections of that illness. I especially remember the tenderness with which my mother tried to soothe me in my waking hours of fret and pain, and the agony and bewilderment with which I awoke after a tossing half sleep, and turned my eyes, so dry and hot, to the wall, away from the once-loved light, which came to me dim and yet more dim each day. But, except for these fleeting memories, it seems very unreal, like a nightmare. Gradually I got used to the silence and darkness that surrounded me, and forgot that it had ever

been different, until she came—my teacher—who was to set my spirit free.

I cannot recall what happened during the first months after my illness. I only know that I sat in my mother's lap, or clung to her dress as she went about her household duties. My hands felt every object and observed every motion, and in this way I learned to know many things. Many incidents stand out from those early years, isolated, but clear and distinct, making the sense of that silent, aimless, dayless life all the more intense. Soon I felt the need of some communication with others and began to make crude signs. A shake of the head meant "No," and a nod, "Yes"; a pull meant "Come," and a push, "Go." Was it bread that I wanted? Then I would imitate the acts of cutting the slices and buttering them. If I wanted my mother to make ice cream for dinner I made the sign for working the freezer, and shivered, indicating cold. My mother, moreover, succeeded in making me understand a good deal. For instance, I always knew when she wished me to bring her something, and I would run upstairs or anywhere else she indicated. Indeed, I owe to her loving wisdom all that was bright and good in my long night.

#### Attempts to Talk in Childhood

I DO not remember when I first realized that I was different from other people, but I knew it before my teacher came to me. I had noticed that my mother and my friends did not use signs the way I did when they wanted anything done, but talked with their mouths. Sometimes I would stand between two persons who were conversing and would touch their lips. I could not understand, and was vexed. I moved my lips and gesticulated frantically without result. This made me so angry at times that I kicked and screamed until I was exhausted.

I understood perfectly when I was naughty, for I knew that it hurt Ella, my nurse, to kick her, and when my fit of temper was over I had a feeling akin to regret. But I cannot remember any instance in which this feeling prevented me from repeating the naughtiness when I failed to get what I wanted.

In those days a little colored girl, Martha Washington, the child of our cook, and Belle, an old setter and a great hunter in her day, were my constant companions. Martha Washington understood my signs, and I seldom had any difficulty in making her do just as I wished. It pleased me to dominate over her, and she generally submitted to my tyranny rather than risk a hand-to-hand encounter. I was strong and active, and indifferent to consequences. I knew what I wanted and was ready to fight for it, and to fight tooth and nail against everything I did not want. We spent a great deal of time in the kitchen, kneading dough balls, helping make ice cream, grinding coffee, quarreling over the cake-bowl, and feeding the hens and turkeys that swarmed about the kitchen steps. Many of them were so tame that they would eat from my hand and let me feel of them. One big gobbler snatched a tomato from me one day and ran away with it. Inspired, perhaps, by Master Gobbler's success, we carried off to the woodpile a cake which the cook had just frosted, and ate every bit of it. I was quite ill afterward, and I wonder if retribution also overtook the turkey.

Two little children were seated on the veranda steps one hot July afternoon. One was as black as ebony, with little bunches of fuzzy hair tied with shoestrings sticking out all over her head, and the other was white with long golden curls. One child was six years old, and the other two or three years older. The younger child was blind—that was I—and the other was Martha Washington. We were busy cutting out paper dolls; but we soon wearied of this amusement, and after cutting up our shoestrings and clipping all the leaves off the honeysuckle that were within reach, I turned my attention to Martha's corkscrews. She objected at first, but finally submitted. Thinking that turn and turn about is fair play, she seized the scissors and cut off one of my curls, and would have cut them all off if my mother had not appeared in the nick of time.

#### A Narrow Escape from Death by Fire

SOON after this I had an experience that I remember vividly. I happened to spill water on my apron and I spread it out to dry before the fire, which was flickering on the sitting-room hearth. But the apron did not dry quickly enough to suit me and I drew nearer and threw it right over the hot ashes. The fire leaped into life; the flames encircled me so that in a moment my clothes were blazing. I made a terrified noise that brought my nurse, Viny, to the rescue. Throwing a blanket over me she almost suffocated me, but she put out the fire. Except for my hands and hair I was not badly burned.

The making ready for Christmas was always a delight to me. Of course, I did not know what it was all about, but I enjoyed the pleasant odors that filled the house and the tidbits that were given to me and Martha Washington to keep us quiet. We were sadly in the way, but that did not interfere with our pleasure in the least. They allowed us to grind the spices, pick over the raisins and lick the stirring spoons. I hunted my stocking because the others did; but I cannot remember that the ceremony interested me especially, nor did my curiosity cause me to wake before daylight to look for my gifts.

The sheds where the corn was stored, the stable where the horses were kept, and the yard where the cows were milked morning and evening were unfailing sources of interest to Martha and me. The milkers would let me keep my hands on the cows while they milked, and I often got well switched by the cows for my curiosity.

#### A Prank Showing the Need of a Teacher

ABOUT this time I found out the use of a key, and one day I locked my mother up in the pantry, where she was obliged to remain three hours as the servants were in a detached part of the house. She kept pounding on the door, while I sat outside on the porch steps and laughed with glee as I felt the jar of the pounding. This most naughty prank of mine convinced my parents that I must be taught as soon as possible. After my teacher, Miss Annie M. Sullivan, came to me, I sought an early opportunity to lock her in her room. I went upstairs with something which my mother made me understand I was to give to Miss Sullivan; but no sooner had I given it to her than I slammed the door to, locked it, and hid the key under the wardrobe in the hall. I could not be induced to tell where the key was. My father was obliged to get a ladder and take my teacher out through the window—much to my delight. Months after I produced the key.

The guinea-fowl likes to hide her nest in out-of-the-way places, and it was one of my greatest delights to hunt for the eggs in the long grass. I could not tell Martha Washington when I wanted to go egg-hunting, but I would double my hands and put them on the ground, which meant something round in the grass, and Martha always understood. When we were fortunate enough to find a nest I never allowed her to carry the eggs home, making her understand by emphatic signs that she might fall and break them.

Belle was old and lazy, and liked to lie by the open fire and sleep rather than to romp with me. I tried hard to teach her my sign language, but she was dull and inattentive. Sometimes she started and quivered with excitement, then she became perfectly rigid, as dogs will when they point a bird. I did not then know why Belle acted in this way, but I knew she was not doing as I wished. This vexed me and the lessons always ended in a one-sided boxing match. Belle would get up, stretch herself lazily, give a contemptuous sniff, go to the opposite side of the hearth and lie down again, and I, weary and disappointed, would go off in search of Martha.

#### Recollections of a Loving Father

WHEN I was about five years old we moved from the little vine-covered cottage to a large new house. The family consisted of my father and mother, two older half-brothers, and a little sister, Mildred. My earliest distinct recollection of my father is the making of my way through great drifts of newspapers to his side and finding him alone, holding a sheet of paper before his face. I was greatly puzzled to know what he was doing. I imitated this action, even wearing his spectacles, thinking they might help solve the mystery. But I did not find out the secret for several years. Then I learned what those papers were, and that my father edited one of them.

My father was most loving and indulgent. He was devoted to his home, and seldom left us, except in the hunting season. He was a great hunter, I have been told, and a celebrated shot. Next to his family he loved his dogs and gun. He was hospitable almost to a fault, and seldom came home without bringing a guest. He was also proud of his garden, where, it was said, he raised the finest watermelons and strawberries in the county; and to me he brought the first ripe grapes and the choicest berries. I remember his caressing touch as he led me from tree to tree and vine to vine, and his eager delight in whatever pleased me.

My father was a famous story-teller, and after I had acquired language he used to spell clumsily into my hand his cleverest anecdotes; and nothing pleased him more than to have me repeat them at an opportune moment.

I was in the North, enjoying the last beautiful days of a happy summer, when I heard the news of my father's death. He had had a short illness, there had been a brief time of acute suffering, then all was over. This was my first great sorrow—my first personal experience with death.

How shall I write of my mother? She is so near to me that it almost seems indequate to speak of her. We never dream of comparing our mother to another; it is enough that she is our mother—the being in whose beneficent tenderness is security and joy. To describe her would be like attempting to put into words the fragrance of a flower or the smile on a beloved face.

#### "In the Valley of Twofold Solitude"

FOR a long time I regarded my little sister as an intruder. I knew that I had ceased to be my mother's only darling, and the thought filled me with jealousy. She sat in my mother's lap constantly, where I used to sit, and seemed to take up all her care and time. One day something happened which I regarded as adding insult to injury. At that time I had a much-petted, much-abused doll, which I afterward named Nancy. She was, alas, the helpless victim of my outbursts of temper and of affection, so that she became much the worse for wear. I had dolls which talked, and cried, and opened and shut their eyes; but I never loved one of them as I loved poor Nancy. She had a cradle, and I often spent an hour or more rocking her. I guarded both doll and cradle with the most jealous care; but once I discovered my little sister sleeping peacefully in the cradle. My anger at this presumption on the part of one to whom as yet no tie of love bound me can be better imagined than described. I rushed upon the cradle and overturned it, and the baby might have been killed had my mother not caught her as she fell. Thus it is that when we walk in the valley of twofold solitude we know nothing of the tender affections that grow out

of endearing words and actions and companionship. Afterward, when I was restored to my human heritage, Mildred and I grew into each other's hearts, so that we were content to go hand-in-hand wherever caprice led us, although she could not understand my finger language, nor I her baby chatter.

#### Taking Steps Toward an Education

THE desire to express myself grew. The few signs I used became less and less adequate to convey these wants. My failures to make myself understood were invariably followed by outbursts of passion. I felt as if invisible hands were holding me, and made frantic efforts to free myself. I struggled—not that struggling helped matters, but the spirit of resistance was strong within me; I generally broke down in tears and physical exhaustion. If my mother happened to be near I crept into her arms, too miserable even to remember the cause of the tempest. After a while the need of some means of communication became so urgent that these outbursts occurred daily and sometimes hourly.

My parents were deeply grieved and perplexed. We lived a long way from any school for the blind or the deaf, and it seemed unlikely that any would come to an out-of-the-way place like Tuscaloosa to teach a child who was both deaf and blind. Indeed, my parents sometimes doubted whether I could be taught. Their only ray of hope came from Dickens's "American Notes." My mother had read his account of Laura Bridgman, and remembered vaguely that she was deaf and blind, yet had been educated. But she also remembered with a hopeless pang that Doctor Howe, of Boston, who had brought Laura Bridgman back into the world, had been dead for many years. His methods had probably died with him; but even if they had not, how was a little girl in a far-off town in Alabama to receive the benefit of them?

#### Incidents of the First Long Journey

WHEN I was about six years old my father heard of an eminent oculist in Baltimore, who had been successful in many cases that had seemed quite hopeless. My parents at once determined to take me to Baltimore to see if anything could be done for my eyes.

The journey, which I remember well, was very pleasant. I made friends with many people on the train. One lady gave me a box of shells. My father made holes in these so that I could string them, and for a long time they kept me happy and contented. The conductor, too, was kind, and often when he went his rounds I would cling to his coat-tails while he collected and punched the tickets. His punch, with which he let me play, was a great delight. Curled up in a corner of the seat I amused myself for hours making funny little holes in bits of cardboard. Some one else made me a big doll out of towels. It was the most comical, shapeless thing, this improvised doll, with no nose, mouth, ears or eyes—nothing that even the imagination of a child could convert into a face. Curiously enough, the absence of eyes struck me more than all the other defects put together. I pointed this out to everybody with provoking persistency, but no one seemed equal to the task of providing the doll with eyes. However, a bright idea came to my mind, and the problem was solved. I tumbled off my seat and searched under it until I found my aunt's cape, which was trimmed with large beads. I pulled two beads off and indicated to my aunt that I wanted her to sew them on my doll. She raised my hand to her eyes in a questioning way, and I nodded energetically. The beads were sewed in the right place and I could not contain myself for joy; but immediately the doll lost all interest for me. During the whole trip I did not have one fit of temper, there were so many things to keep my mind and fingers busy.

#### A Meeting with Dr. A. Graham Bell

DOCTOR CHISHOLM received us kindly, but could do nothing. He said, however, that I could be educated, and advised my father to consult Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, who would be able to give him information about schools and teachers of deaf or blind children. Therefore, in accordance with the doctor's suggestion, we went to Washington to see Doctor Bell, my father with a sad heart and many misgivings, and I wholly unconscious of his anguish, finding pleasure in the excitement of moving from place to place. Child as I was, I at once felt the tenderness and sympathy which endeared Doctor Bell to so many hearts, as his wonderful achievements enlist their enthusiastic admiration. He held me on his knee while I examined his watch, and he made it strike for me. He understood my signs, and I knew it and loved him at once. But I did not dream that that interview would be the door through which I should pass from darkness into light, from isolation to friendship, companionship, knowledge, love.

Doctor Bell advised my father to write to the principal of the Perkins Institution, in Boston, the scene of Doctor Howe's great labors for the blind, and ask him if he had a teacher competent to begin my education. This my father did immediately, and in a few weeks there came a kind letter from Mr. Anagnos with the comforting assurance that a teacher had been found. This was in the summer of 1886. But Miss Sullivan did not arrive until the following March.

Then I came up out of Egypt and stood before Sinai, and a power divine touched my spirit and gave it sight, so that I beheld many wonders. And from the sacred mountain I heard a voice which said, "Knowledge is love and light and vision."

#### Miss Keller Will Continue Her Story Next Month

In the next installment of "The Story of My Life" Miss Keller will continue her wonderful story and tell of THE FIRST WORD SHE LEARNED—HOW THE MYSTERY OF LANGUAGE WAS REVEALED TO HER—HER FIRST EXPERIENCE IN A THUNDERSTORM—THE FIRST LESSONS IN READING—HER WONDERFUL METHOD OF MAKING OBJECT SENTENCES—HER FIRST VISIT TO BOSTON—HER FIRST MEETING WITH OTHER BLIND CHILDREN—THE ONE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE SHE FELT—HER FIRST "GLIMPSE" OF THE OCEAN, and HER FIRST BATH IN THE SEA.

# Easter Carols in a New York Belfry

HOW THE DIVINITY STUDENTS WELCOME THE DAY OF RESURRECTION

By Leigh Mitchell Hodges



IN THE BELFRY: "THEY STAND OUT AGAINST THE SKY LIKE LIVING CHESSMEN"

**D**APPENING near that old part of New York called Chelsea Square early in the morning of Easter Day, one is startled by the clear notes of a trumpet, and the voices of men singing somewhere above. Seeking the source, the upraised eyes catch the glimmer of the early light on a speck of brass high in the crown of a battlemented belfry, that towers above a group of Gothic buildings, and see gathered around it a company of men in gowns and caps of black. They stand out against the sky like living chessmen and the air is filled with their song. It is so strange, so unlike anything seen or heard elsewhere in the great, busy city, even on this high festival of the Christian year, that the first person at hand—an aged servant—is asked its meaning.

"They always sing up there on Easter morning, sir," he answers with a dignity which characterizes him as a server of the old régime. "They're the young men that's studyin' to preach, 'divinity students,' they are called, an' rain or shine they climb to the top of the tower at half-past six to sing Easter songs. It sounds beautiful, sir, don't it? Sorter like the angels, I guess, an' most the same if you couldn't see 'em. There's some of us would think Easter had almost stopped comin' reg'lar, sir, if we didn't hear the boys sing up there in the morning."

A SWEET reminder of the day's significance is this glad welcome of song, the more impressive by reason of the little world surrounding the General Theological Seminary. Not a far cry to one side are the salt-stained wharves, where the ships come and go. Brushing the very bricks on the other side, the noisy elevated trains go puffing by, and the cobble streets loudly echo the steel-shod tread of trade. The cross-streets are only half new. The modern apartment houses have for neighbors old brownstone fronts, palaces in their day, which still shelter the bearers of proud names, whose fathers built there when it was far "uptown"—and now it is twelve miles below the northern bounds of the city!

Set thus on the high road of commerce by land and sea, this place where men are prepared for the service of the Lord is a garden-spot, an oasis blooming in a desert of brick and stone and asphalt. It holds little in common with the world at its elbow. Outside the vine-covered buildings, which form a hollow square around the block, all is restless and hurrying to and fro. Inside is a broad quadrangle thick-carpeted with green, and winding walks and trees, and it is very quiet. Indeed, it savors more of

the Old World than the New. So it seems a spot well fitted for the transplanting of a quaint English custom, almost half as old as the British Crown itself.

The story of its institution in Magdalen College at Oxford is an odd one. They say it came about through the terms of an ancient legacy, which made certain bequests to the college on condition that a service for the dead be held at a stated season. When the wave of religious reform swept through England during the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth, the singing of carols in the

during the Easter vacation. Sometimes as many as forty climb the belfry stairs; again, not more than a score. When they have reached the unique choir-loft they turn and face the east. The bright speck wavers over the parapet, and a loud, clear note cleaves the air, and sits to the streets below—quiet enough now, for that thickly peopled part of the metropolis is slow to waken on Sunday morning. Another note follows, and a third. They form the threefold "Alleluia," the prelude to Palestrina's fine old tune of "Victory." The sound has hardly died away when the voices ring out joyously:

"The strife is o'er, the battle done,  
The victory of life is won,  
The song of triumph has begun.  
Alleluia!"

It is as if that song of triumph had really begun!

A SHAMBLING sailor who walks on apparently deaf to the opening measures stops short at this final outburst, and his flat cap is tilted far back. A man with a dinner-pail, hurrying along Ninth Avenue, pauses and turns, and gazes up and around. It is no wonder! Even knowing whence it comes, and why, there is a solemnity about this melody from on high which is deeply impressive. A feeling of true joy possesses one as the sweet measures float out on the morning air—some such thrill, perhaps, as came to the shepherds on the hillsides of Judea long ago, when He was born whose works these very singers are to carry on. The newness of the day, the green grass, the quiet—all lend to the beauty of the song. There is something so peaceful about it.

For a while the men's voices may be drowned in the echoing rush of a passing train or a clattering on the cobbles. But above all the singing of the trumpet sounds out.

When the first carol is ended the singers turn to the west and a second is begun. To the north and south they also sing—typifying the spread of the Gospel of the Resurrection to the world's four corners. Then the mellow chimes catch up the strain, calling the students to the chapel, through whose massive doors of carved bronze they pass to kneel before the "White Christ of Chelsea Square," a spotless figure of the Saviour which is set above the high altar of marble.

The few who stopped to listen go on their ways. One or two windows in the houses around have opened, but the most of them are still tight-drawn.

When the carols were first sung it was different, but now only those whose duties call them early, or to whom sleep is denied by pain, hear them. Nearly five hours earlier the same music floated over the yawning housetops of the famous English university-town across the sea. This is the echo, which, hearing, one cannot soon forget.



PHOTO-DRAWING BY L. L. ROUSH  
THE BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL, WITH THE "WHITE CHRIST" ABOVE THE ALTAR

college tower on Easter morning was substituted, and for three hundred and fifty years the custom has been observed. It is within the past twenty years that the idea was adopted in the New York seminary, and though it has now become a fixed occurrence, few besides the students themselves and those who live in the square know aught of it.

The number of students taking part in this simple ceremony depends on the number remaining in the seminary

# Why the Birds Come and Go

By Neltje Blanchan

Author of "Bird Neighbors," "Birds that Hunt and are Hunted," "Nature's Garden," etc.



## THE SECOND OF FIVE ARTICLES ABOUT BIRDS



**W**HOOVER notices what is going on in the natural world about him must be impressed with the fact that no two months in the year are alike so far as the bird population is concerned. In winter, bird life is at its minimum; in June, at its height, and between the two extremes there is constant fluctuation. Great flocks of migrants stream southward across the sky in autumn. Then, if we search the heavens with a telescope on moonlight nights, we find the vast procession stealing a march on its watchful enemies of the day, some detachments moving slowly, laboriously; others, like some of the wild ducks, at the rate of over a mile a minute.

Hour after hour both by day and by night, day after day, week after week, the procession passes; yet in the spring doubtless every one of these birds that has survived will reverse the tedious journey. At this season we waken every morning to find in our gardens birds that may have been hundred miles away—yes, or even a thousand—only the day before. Chimney-swifts fly at almost incredible speed. Audubon picked up in Kentucky a dead bird in whose crop were undigested berries that did not grow nearer than five hundred miles from his home. Why do so many birds attempt these wearisome journeys twice a year? What relentless impulse drives the little travelers back and forth, North and South, here to-day, away to-morrow?

### Constant Friends are Few

**W**HEREVER you live you will find that some of the birds about you are more or less in evidence during the year round. If you walk far enough you are likely to see a crow or a sparrow any month in the twelve. But other birds simply pass regularly through your locality on their spring and fall migrations, barely affording a glimpse of their feathers as they hurry by. With such disdain are we treated by the majority of the warbler tribe—charmingly colored, restless, dainty little sprites which even now are flitting among the spring blossoms for a day or two on their way to Canadian forests where so many nest. Within six months they will pause again for a hasty lunch of insects to refresh them on their journey back to the Gulf States, Central and South America, and the West Indies. Clever little creatures thus to live in perpetual summer!

Birds like these must be classed among one's fair-weather friends, and they, like human ones, alas! constitute the largest class. But no reproach upon the birds is intended by this comparison: theirs is a motive compelling desertion when conditions of life become too hard for endurance in our neighborhood. Thus the robin and bluebird remain constant residents in some favored parts of the United States, while in other parts conditions make them summer residents only.

You may know the wood-thrush only as a migrant, while to me he may be a near neighbor from May till October. For the bird population differs in different localities, though they may be not more than ten miles apart, just as surely as it differs from month to month everywhere. Why, you see different birds at different hours of the same day! That is one of the reasons why bird study is of perennial interest: there is about it always the charm of variety and the unexpected.

No sooner have the summer residents deserted us than certain hardier ones regularly appear; some, like the chickadees, merely from deep woods where they have nested; others, like the sea-gulls in our harbors and the Great Lakes, from inaccessible islands off the Northern coast; still others from the region of the North Pole. But whether the so-called winter birds come from the next county or from the Arctic regions, they are in evidence about our homes only at the most inclement season. With the return of the sun, bringing joy and abundance in its train, away go chickadees, nuthatches, kinglets, winter wrens, juncos, snow buntings, red polls, shrikes and gulls, not to be seen again until the frost or snowfalls of next autumn.

### How Their Calendar is Regulated

**I**N SPITE of this constant shifting of the feathered population, there is astonishing system and punctuality of appearance and disappearance of the greater part of it, as any one may discover who keeps a bird diary, which, by-the-way, may be made almost as interesting as Pepys's. For thirty years the purple martins reached a certain house set up for their benefit in a New Jersey garden on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh or the twenty-eighth of April, leaving it as regularly on one of four dates early in September. There are late springs and early springs; a belated blizzard may freeze back the budding fruit trees; raging storms may retard the progress of many a northbound flock; but the going and coming of nearly all birds may be reckoned just as

certainly as the coming of apple blossoms. One confidently listens for the first bluebird's song in March when poking about in the leafless woods for the first hepatica. When shad ascend the rivers from the sea, and the shad bush stretches out fleecy white blossoms from the woodland borders with wild, irregular grace, then the Indians taught us to expect the first night-hawk's uncanny, mournful, jarring sound.

### Some Birds Lead a Gypsy-like Life

ALL birds, however, are not so punctual in their goings and comings as a railroad express by any means. Some few species habitually lead a gypsy-like existence, roving hither and yonder, not as fancy dictates altogether, although their movements certainly appear erratic. Flocks of lisping, twittering, amiable cedar waxwings, clad like Quakers but having a rather frivolous crest, may visit your trees for a week at any season, yet one may not come again for a year. In addition to the more or less familiar visitors whose habits are known to be roving, occasionally, rarely, a total stranger to your neighborhood appears. Some extraordinary natural phenomenon in one part of the world often affects the bird population in a place very far distant, as when a tern belonging in the West Indies, caught in a tornado and blown northward until it had lost its reckoning, was picked up exhausted in a Hudson River village. On some winter walk, that rare apparition, a great, blinking, snowy owl from the Arctic regions, may startle you like a ghost among the evergreens. Quantities of red crossbills came far over the Canadian border a few winters ago. Bird lovers wrote each other excited letters in their joy at finding these charming, friendly little strangers pecking at the seeds in the cones of their pine trees. It may be a decade, perhaps a lifetime, before the severity of the cold at the North or a driving storm sends such numbers to us again. Doubtless the warm reception of hot shot they received in some places had much to do with their sudden disappearance. One zealous ornithologist—of all men!—calmly told of killing eighty crossbills to learn what kind of food they had in their stomachs! These are the little birds which, legend says, dyed their breasts and twisted their bills awry in their struggle to pull the nails from our crucified Saviour's hands and feet.

### Five Distinct Groups

AS PERMANENT residents, summer residents, winter residents, migrants and visitors, whether regular or uncertain, we may then classify the birds; but, however their habits may differ, one chief motive impels the going and coming of them all—the finding of adequate food. Perhaps, in the spring migration, this is more for the sake of the young than for the parents themselves. Fish migrate to spawn, running up into rivers to deposit their eggs where there is greater promise of protection from foes and more suitable food for their offspring than in the sea. It is probable that birds are now influenced by similar considerations.

Of course, the food question incites the greater part of the activities in our own world; and birds and other wild creatures seek those places where is to be found the food on which life itself depends, just as unerringly, with just as much intelligence, as men do. When conditions prove too hard in Russia, Italy or Ireland, a great stream of human immigrants pours into America—greater in our prosperous years than in the lean periods of financial depression. When the birds are starved out of frozen Canada and the Northern States they go South, where the proverbial hospitality of that genial land will be extended to them by Nature. Those which can live on pine seeds, larvae and grubs hidden in the bark of trees, the seedy weed stalks that rear themselves above the snow, the fish and refuse in the open waters of our larger streams, lakes and harbors, may safely remain at the North all winter, and they do. But certainly we shall never find any of the fly-catchers here then. To escape competition from the horde of contestants that pours out of the South in spring the winter residents beat a retreat on their approach. Plenty of birds do not find it necessary to shift their residence farther than the next State in order to live in a land of plenty. Robins from Ohio may find Kentucky perfectly satisfactory as a winter resort. Crows and wild geese often sleep in one State and eat in another, going and coming daily as regularly as sunrise and sunset from one to the other.

### A Few Wonderful Travelers

THAT it may have the entire field to itself and escape the keen competition of hosts of tropical relatives for the nectar and minute insects in the deep-tubed brilliant flowers that please him best, that jeweled atom, the ruby-throated humming-bird, sole representative of his family east of the Mississippi, travels from Central America or beyond to Labrador and back again every summer of its incessantly active little life. Think what

the journey from Yucatan even to New England must mean for a creature so tiny that its outstretched wings measure barely two inches across! It is the smallest bird we have. Then what must be the size of the body itself beneath its dress of feathers? Wherein lodges the force that propels it through the sky at a speed and a height which take it instantly beyond the range of human vision? Bryant expressed what all must feel:

"There is a Power whose care  
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,  
The desert and illimitable air,  
Lone wandering, but not lost."

"He who, from zone to zone,  
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,  
In the long way that I must tread alone  
Will lead my steps aright."

Leaving our grassy meadows in August, the joyous, rollicking bobolinks go to feed on the wild rice in our Southern States *en route* for Brazil; and some may count themselves fortunate indeed if they do not end their journey suddenly as reed-birds, plucked, broiled, and served at the epicure's table.

### How Some Birds Travel

IN SPRING happy couples, already mated, travel northward together; or, all the males may come in one flock, a sort of bachelors' club, ungallantly leaving the capable females to find their way alone. Different species have different traveling methods, and even the same species does not always follow the same method in spring and fall. Some of the wild ducks, for instance, which go southward in large family parties, return in mated couples very tenderly attached to each other, one might think who had never observed the dandified drake calmly desert his partner just as soon as nursery duties threaten to interfere with his leisure and pleasure.

The devoted Phoebe, in his sombre drab suit, sits about near last year's nest very early in spring, plaintively calling to a mate that may be many miles away; but in a few days how unerringly she finds the old home, and the faithful lover waiting at the trysting-place beside the bridge to welcome her! The joy of such reunited lovers puts a song into the heart of all beholders.

High up in the air, sometimes a mile or more above the earth if the weather be clear, travel flocks of migrants where they can obtain a bird's-eye view of the country to be traversed. Rivers running like silver threads across the map, mountain ranges, valleys and the seacoast line, must be far more familiar to the birds that follow them systematically than to Macaulay's schoolboy.

Only large, strong or courageous birds dare travel in broad daylight. A mellow "honk, honk" from the veteran leader of a wedge-shaped flock of wild geese will be answered all along the ranks by his lusty followers, lest any straggler should be lost; for sound as well as sight aids their flight. The twitterings and pipings of the birds that pass in the night float earthward to our listening ears from the dark vault overhead where they move unseen by friend or foe.

### Have Birds a Sixth Sense?

OPOSING theories to account for the migratory instinct are advanced by scientists. By some it is contended that peculiar acuteness of the five senses inherent in all animals would account for the birds' faculty of finding their way from one region to another, even from one continent to another, with precise regularity, which birds alone possess in the highest degree. Other scientists insist that orientation, the instinct of determining direction or relative position in general, brings into play a sixth sense not dependent on the other five. Doubtless the descent and withdrawal of the ice in the glacial period had much to do with the origin of the migratory habit. Certain it is that only a bird which has once made a journey can find its way back. Therefore there must be an experienced traveling companion with every band of novices.

A bird will always return to the region of its birth. It knows no other course to follow than the one once taken. A wounded young bird that is not able to leave with the southbound flock in autumn, and recovers strength too late to overtake it, must remain perchance at the North. If the food it requires fail, die it must, for by no possibility could it find its way alone to a land of plenty.

The soaring lark which "at heaven's gate sings" has been imported to this country from Europe only to die in most cases because at the approach of winter it couldn't migrate over unknown territory, and couldn't find food enough in our snow-covered Northern fields, where, however, it was perfectly content in summer.

In all probability the first journeys undertaken by birds were short roving excursions from home; gradually the routes traversed were lengthened of necessity, until in generation after generation the habit of traveling became hereditary; the "homing instinct" led little by little to fixed migratory habits. The entire subject stirs our imaginations as no other phase of bird life does; for, after all has been said about migration by the scientists, the wonder and the mystery remain.

# THOSE DAYS IN OLD VIRGINIA

A Picture of the South Before the War

By Laura Spencer Portor, Author of "A Gentleman of the Blue Grass," etc.

ILLUSTRATION BY W. L. TAYLOR



"AUNT CHRISTIAN, WITH THE BIG BOWL OF YELLOW CAKE BATTER FOR THE CHRISTENING CAKE, TOOK IT TO EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, FROM COLONEL TOM TO BABY BETTY, THAT EACH ONE SHOULD STIR IT"

## PART THREE

HERE were at the White Sulphur Springs many friendships to be renewed. There were Polly Hawkesworth, and Jimmie Tucker, and Susan and Mary Louise Ailet, and many other friends from the Tidewater. There were the Peyton's cousins, the South Carolina Breckinridges—the three boys rivaling each other in waiting upon Miss Tom; there were cousins, too, from Richmond and Petersburg, a gay, congenial company with innumerable plans for pleasure. It was, indeed,

almost like the gathering in of a great family. The long rows of cottages, occupied for many successive summers by the same families, gave the homelike quality which distinguished the place, and gave, also, that intimate gayety for which the White Sulphur was so justly famed, and which made it the Saratoga of the South. Whole families who went there usually remained the entire summer.

In those days when the Old White, shut securely in by its great mountains, was reached oftenest by private conveyance or stage-coach, there were few transients. Only when, because of a great ball or some extra festivity, the guests from neighboring springs came, or young fellows from near by rode in, did the usual numbers materially augment or lessen. On such occasions it sometimes became necessary to put tents on the lawn.

Though there were the usual pleasures; delightful rides and drives over the old Lewisburg road, fishing parties to the Greenbrier, dances at the Old Sweet, bowling parties, walks into the romantic woodland paths that stretched up into the low hills at the right of the lawn, riding parties past the old mill and "Old Crow Tavern," into the cool valley roads, or all-day journeys into the mountains, yet there was underneath it all a certain undertow of seriousness.

The times were troubled with many questions of deep importance. The men read their Richmond and Washington papers with extra keenness, and the young men lingered about a good deal in the billiard-rooms and offices, or sat out on the verandas listening to the political discussions of their elders, and smoked late in Bachelor's Row discussing States' Rights and Nullification and the Missouri Compromise, and innumerable other questions of vital importance to the South.

Colonel Peyton walked about a good deal with his head bent and his hands behind his back, while his son Robert, in the time he could spare from Miss Ratcliffe's charms, read everything he could find on current questions. Miss Ratcliffe had fired the boy more than Colonel Tom liked,

and he tried by his own steady reasoning to hold in check his son's impetuous political opinions.

These things were all in undertow—the upper gay life flowed on as usual. Miss Ratcliffe, very radiant, very beautiful, though she led most of the gayety, shared honors rather equally, too, with Miss Tom, while Miss Tom came and went happily, wearing her popularity with the ease of accustomed things.

"I hardly know what to think of your little Exeter Princess," Miss Ratcliffe said to Nelson one day as they rode their saddle-horses into a creek to let them drink of the cool water.

Nelson took off his hat and rested his hands on his saddle-bow. His face was a little tired and keen.

"She is to me," he said slowly and thoughtfully, "a little lady, very proud, whom some man ought to guard from all suffering."

"And you'd like to undertake it! Why don't you?" There was something almost taunting in her voice. "The trouble is with a princess like Miss Tom and a knight of your nature there's little odds as to which is the prouder of the two. The heavens would fall, I suppose, if either of you got humble." She gathered her bridle in one hand and held her habit aside, while her horse splashed slowly out of the creek. "Confess now," she said lightly, "she has coqueted with you. I'm really too wise to be deceived; besides, I saw a pretty scene with a scarf at the University; and now she cares for some one else, and your pride is stung."

"Oh, it is not a matter of pride!" Nelson made a gesture of impatience. "What right, if he's humble as the dust, has a man got to go to a girl and say, as I might say about Lowell: 'Don't be fooled—that fellow who tells you he loves you isn't in love with you at all; he has merely tried, on a wager, to win your heart and boast of it afterward!'"

Miss Ratcliffe drew her horse into a slower walk. "No, I don't think myself that I'd care to tell any girl that—particularly if I thought she cared, you know, for the other man."

"You think she does, then?" Nelson glanced up quickly, and continued hotly: "Think of any man daring to lay a wager, a low wager that he could win the heart of the proudest, prettiest dark-haired girl in all Prince George. Think of her scorn if she knew! I only learned it after I had seen them here together, after—I think he has spoken to her—one's hands are tied!"

"Yes, I judge," said Miss Ratcliffe, "you'd be late in interfering. I heard of the wager long ago; I thought you had. But, after all, suppose he has won it." Nelson pressed his lips together tight while she continued coolly: "What is the use? It's more than likely another case of Rome and Greece—a case of Greece leading her rude

conqueror captive.' If he loves her"—she watched Nelson a little keenly as she spoke—"why should you complain?"

"It hurts one's pride," he said after a long silence; then more moodily: "I'm tired of the Yankees, thoroughly tired of them."

"Just because one of them has the poor taste to come among us and boast he could win the proudest of our girls," Miss Ratcliffe smiled good-naturedly, "it's no sign they're all rogues. That's very narrow of you. Now, if you were arguing some political question—"

Something in his face stopped her abruptly, and she smiled wisely.

The summer days were closing in crisp and cool. Miss Tom still came and went in a maze of simple pleasures and gayeties; Baby Betty and Carter, watched over by Mammy, played from early dawn till early candlelight; Robert, devoting himself to Miss Ratcliffe with all a Southern boy's ardor, wove day-dreams for himself of love and great deeds, and longed for the coming of war—for the chance to die, if need be, fighting for his beliefs and her beliefs and her.

There was in those days, in old Virginia, in the boys of the period a capacity for devotion perhaps rarely equaled elsewhere; a devotion to some ideal, a big loyalty which carried them through their youth and left them in their manhood with one thing unalterably fixed in their natures—a devotion and chivalry to women. Nor was this boyish love a small or selfish thing. Others there might be serving the same ideal, or, as with Miss Ratcliffe, the object of their devotion might be the adored of many older men better equipped to win her favors; this in no way altered the boy's attachment nor his desire to serve her; it rather augmented that desire and fired him with new purpose, new determination to grow worthier, through unswerving loyalty, what smiles or favors she might graciously bestow. It was this foundation, this training, which, as the boy grew to manhood, made possible that perfectly good-natured rivalry among many men for the favors of one girl, which was as much a part of the Southern life as were continued blue skies, and both of which are as naturally incomprehensible, perhaps, to colder customs and climes.

Colonel Peyton watched with some anxiety his son's devotion to a girl, high-spirited and beautiful, whose opinions and beliefs he deemed unwisely strong. Yet he dismissed it finally from his mind. Had not even gentle little Cousin Matilda spoken to him with great bitterness of Northern politics? Among the ladies, God bless them, one must expect a certain amount of light handling of

serious subjects. He had noticed that Lowell, in the few weeks he had been at the White, had a good many teasing propositions put to him as to attitudes and views at the North. This pricked Colonel Tom's sense of justice and increased his own civilities to Lowell, who kept a well-balanced attitude and refrained from political discussions.

Miss Tom, even taking into consideration her father's views, was singularly tolerant. Once when Nelson and Robert and some others were talking politics a little hotly together she put her hand quickly on her brother's shoulder.

"It isn't quite fair, Robert," she said a little indignantly; "you are all Southerners. There is no one here to stand up for the other side. It's like talking behind a person's back. If there were any one here to defend the North——"

There was a moment's pause; then Lowell, coming beside her out on to the veranda, said with slow graciousness: "At least the North could not have a fairer pleader."

Nelson looked up with a quick start. Miss Tom met his eyes coolly, but the color climbed slowly into her cheeks. Robert took his sister's hand from his shoulder and walked away to the other end of the veranda, where Miss Ratcliffe was holding her usual court; and Lowell reminded Miss Tom of an engagement they had for a horseback-ride. She did not look at Nelson, but she knew with a certain pride that he kept his eyes on her, and she remembered with her heart beating that there was much still that he deserved.

"Miss Tom," said Lowell a few evenings after that—they had come from the spring and were sitting together on one of the benches under the great oaks—"you're not down on us Yankees, as you call us, for our views or beliefs?"

"Ah, don't let's discuss it." She turned to him appealingly. "I can't bear it. It will all be settled without quarrel. It's absurd to believe, as Robert does, that there's only one way, and that way so horrible! It couldn't be. It would mean that all the people I care for most on earth—— It couldn't possibly be. We certainly sha'n't quarrel with you like that. It would mean too much."

"Would it mean so much to you?" Lowell broke in hotly. "Do you care enough about any of us Yankees? Ah, Miss Tom, you know what I mean, I've never, save in a hundred mute ways, told you I love you, yet you must have guessed!"

He kissed her hand passionately. She drew it away from him slowly. She was not looking at him. Her eyes were fixed on a tall figure a few yards away standing in the shadow against a tree trunk. There was a low, muttered exclamation, then Nelson strode toward her, and with a scornful look at Lowell, who rose, he said in quick tones, sharp with feeling:

"Miss Tom, may I disturb you? Your father asked that I find you."

His voice and manner stung the girl to quick resentment. She rose with slow imperiousness, glanced Nelson up and down, then she put her hand on Lowell's arm.

"Mr. Lowell, will you take me to him? Father should have sent some one," she continued gently, "who in remembering his errand would not have forgotten himself."

After a moment's pause Nelson said in low, even tones:

"So he should have. I beg your pardon. I'd no right——"

A moment more and he stood watching her filmy gown drifting like a great white night moth in and out of the moonlight and tree shadows of the lawn—until it disappeared completely from his sight.

The next morning, while Miss Tom sat out on the veranda of Little Exeter embroidering, and Randolph Ailet sat holding a skein of zephyr for Nancy to wind, a small black boy lounged along the gravel and up the steps, and handed a note to Miss Tom. There were only a few lines:

"In begging forgiveness for my offense of last evening I have two explanations to offer before I return to Richmond to-morrow. One is that my interest is too keen, the love I bear you too warm, to allow me to remember as I should dull and cool conventionalities; the other and weightier explanation I have no right to give save at some sign that you forgive me and command me to explain. A word in answer I would consider as that sign. It would show me as well that you pardon the strong desire I have to be commanded—permitted to speak."

The little darky stood lazily resting on one hip like a tired horse. He rolled his eyes at Miss Tom as he said:

"Is you gwina gimme a lettah to cyar back wid me?"

"No, there is no answer."

Then she tore the note slowly into pieces and dropped the bits into her work-basket.

One late summer day, when the maples and lindens and poplars of the Tidewater were taking on the first tinges of gold and crimson, there went up a shout from half a dozen barefooted little negroes playing at the great gate of Exeter.

"Dya dey is! Hooray! Howdy, Miss Tildy. I see um fu'st! No yain'! Yes I is! Howdy, Miss Baby an' Miss Tawn. Howdy, Unc Billy. Whoo-ee! Howdy, Miss Tawn!"

At the steps were Mammy—who had come home ahead of them—and Uncle Ned bowing and smiling and giving welcome. There were guests, too, cousins from the upper James, who, having come a few days before, Mammy and Uncle Ned had urged to remain at Exeter until the return of Colonel Tom and his family; for Mammy and Uncle Ned, in those days of simple ease and hospitality, like other trusted house-servants, copied as nearly as they could the cordiality which they saw practiced about them, and in the absence of their people dispensed a hospitality very little, if any, inferior to that of Colonel Tom and Miss Tom themselves.

It was good to get back. Mammy had put fresh flowers in every room; the polished halls and stairways looked cool and restful, and there was the old familiar odor of lavender in the sleeping-rooms. There were the arduous and exacting household and plantation duties to be taken up, but after the long summer's freedom from them they were, after all, even grateful. Miss Matilda went about making sure of everything, touching into place here and there a chair or picture. Miss Tom, with the little stitched-leather key-basket on her arm, went about among the house-servants and visited the quarters. There was stir and cheer in the cabins, for there were to be feast days soon—a christening, and later a wedding, with Tilly for the bride and Jeff for the lucky groom. A house wedding, too—not in the quarters, like the wedding of "Big Bone Sandy" and "Fresh-butter Jinny," field and dairy hands. This was to be a real "sho-nuff gret-house weddin'" in Marse Tom's big dining-room, with all the added splendor that that implied.

Two days before the christening, Aunt Christian, personally supervising the huge christening cake, toiled upstairs with a big bowl of yellow cake batter, and took it to each member of the family, from Colonel Tom to Baby Betty, that each one should stir it. It was then carried to the quarters, where the mothers of the children to be christened placed the little black hands of their babies about the clumsy wooden spoon handle and gave it a stir to bring the real christening-cake luck.

It was an interesting ceremony: the handsome young negro women carrying their babies, some with older children clinging to their skirts; the benevolent-faced pastor of the little brick church, who, from spending the winters at Exeter, was known and loved by the servants there; the fathers standing about with quiet awkwardness; the crowds of blacks in their holiday finery; Colonel Tom with a hearty word and a gift for each child; Miss Matilda busy and solicitous; Miss Tom smiling and sympathetic. Later there was the open-air dinner held in the quarters, and the rest of the day a holiday devoted to the negroes, and filled with their simple amusements.

But Tilly's wedding was the real occasion of the season. Miss Tom gave the wedding dress, and Miss Matilda supervised the making of it. It was Miss Tom whose dainty hands at last pinned Tilly's veil on with sprays of orange blossoms at each side, while Baby Betty, quite at her wits' ends with excitement, danced up and down with joy, and kept saying:

"Oh, Tilly, you do look just beautiful! Just beautiful!"

Uncle Ned and the house-servants, directed by Miss Matilda, decorated the dining-room with late roses. In it gathered the negroes whom Tilly especially favored with invitations, while the rest crowded on the veranda and craned to see what they could.

Miss Tom came downstairs and played an old revival hymn about the glories of Zion and the bridegroom coming, which Tilly particularly loved and had requested might be the wedding march. Then Mammy, Tilly's aunt and nearest relative, very gorgeous in a new gown and neck kerchief, and a yellow and black speckled bandanna, came imposingly into the hall leading Tilly by the hand; then there were Nancy's maid, Kitty, and two other bridesmaids; then there was Uncle Billy, who, in large white trousers, and a long-tailed blue coat studded with brass buttons, and flourishing an enormous red cotton handkerchief, came fairly dragging his son Jeff, and trying with his own pomp to encourage the groom's sudden shyness. As the wedding party came into the dining-room the negroes by involuntary accord joined in the chorus of the revival hymn.

After that Miss Tom left the piano, slipped past the negroes and stood beside Colonel Tom, and the ceremony began. It went smoothly save for a *faux pas* of Uncle Billy's, who said in a hoarse whisper, "Nobuddy ain' ask me yit is I give Jeff 'way." His coat-tails were seized from behind by Aunt Vinny, his wife, and severely pulled, almost to his entire overturning, and the ceremony went on undisturbed.

What a bowing and scraping and handshaking there was out on the south veranda, where Tilly, a little limp with shy giggles, hung on Jeff's arm and received good wishes and broad-flung compliments. And later, what a merry-making in the quarters, while the rosin torches burned far into the night. And down at the barn, where the supper was spread, the banjos and fiddles scraped and tinkled until they were hoarse.

Nancy, who had come from Elmington for Tilly's wedding, and Miss Tom lay awake late that night talking. Nancy, after much engineering, finally said impulsively:

"Tom, dear, if I were to tell you the biggest——"

"Oh, Nancy! what?"

"The very biggest secret you ever heard!"

"Oh, Nancy, I thought so! I knew so! I was sure!"

"Oh, Tom! really?"

"Yes, I knew it! I knew it very well!" with wise emphasis. "Oh, Nancy, are you very happy? When is it to be?"

"The twentieth of November. Randolph thinks that an interminable time."

"Oh, but Nancy, we couldn't possibly get ready any sooner!"

"Oh, Tom!" Nancy flung her arms about her friend. "I don't believe Rebecca, or Amy Robsart, or Di Vernon, or any heroine of a book was ever so happy! I'm so happy I could cry!"

When the two girls awoke the next morning Mammy was laying a cloth on a low table by the bed and talking to herself:

"I say jesso, dey gwina tawk an' tawk, an' dey gwina sleep jessee long as dey tek de notion. Mammy, you ryam keep dem roses a-bloomin' in Miss Tawn's cheeks, honey, ef you gwina pull um up outer bed wen dey ain' no ino'n got put that. Wotcho' reckon Miss Alice say tuh you wen you gits t' glory ef dem roses ain' jes lek

she lefem? 'Hukkum dem red roses w'ite, Mammy, heh?' dat's wot Miss Alice gwina say. Bless de lam', is you wakin' up, honey?"

Miss Tom sat up in bed and brushed back her curls. Then she reached over and shook Nancy.

"Nancy, let's tell Mammy! Mammy, what you guess?"

"I'll tell you myself, Mammy," Nancy sat up, suddenly wide awake.

"Hurry," said Miss Tom, "or I'll have to tell——"

"Heish, heish, honey! De Law'd dun gimme two yours, but I cyarn hyur you bof a screechin'!"

"Mammy, do you know she's going to be——"

"Mammy, can you guess? I'm goingt to be——"

"Married!" shrieked Mammy. Then she sank into a chair, and, flinging her apron over her head, rocked back and forth with short ejaculations of delight.

"Bless de Lawd! Ain' I knowed it! Oh, my lawzy, honey! Ain't I tell Marse Ranny—um-umph! Mammy ain' no fool!"

Then, while the girls ate their breakfast, she asked every possible question, demanded every detail, and finally proposed a plan of celebrating her pleasure in Nancy's happiness.

"Miss Tawn, honey," said Mammy as she took away the dishes, "yain' bin tuh tea wid me sence de Kingdom. Please, ma'am, honey, you an' Miss Nancy come tuh my house an' lemme cook you a hoe-cake des evenin'. I done bought some o' de Cyawtah ole souf fiel' meal, an' dat hoe-cake des 'bleege ter be tip-top. Dat don' min', honey, 'bout you goin' back to Elminton! No, ma'am, honey, it don't! You let Mammy mek you a hoe-cake jes fuh luck—you kin, go wid it hot in yo' mouf ef you in sech a t'ar'n' hurry."

In the quarters, as the two girls passed through them, there was the droning sound of busy life. The looms in the weaving-rooms were humming and clacking; in the smithy there was the clang of iron on the anvil; at the shoe-shop the men and boys stitched; here and there carpenters worked at repairing a fence or cabin; or laundresses came and went from the shady wash-house by the creek with great baskets of snowy clothes poised on their heads; at some of the doorways old negro women sat knitting woolen stockings, or an old man sat about comfortably sunning himself, or did odd bits of work about the gardens accompanied by his dog. From here or there came stray bits of song; in the streets or little gardens innumerable pickaninnies rolled and tumbled, and tumbled and rolled like so many little bear cubs.

Mammy's was a low cabin of brick thickly laid over with clay. About it a garden, fenced in with a split paling fence, bloomed in a tangle of rich color—lute roses, dahlias, coxcombs, marigolds, foxgloves, asters, sunflowers. Over the little porch there was a delicate hop-vine mixed with thick tufts of madeira. From the chimney the smoke went up cheerfully. On the door-mat an old hunter raised himself stiffly and wagged his tail with slow pleasure as the two girls came up the path. Mammy welcomed them with much ceremony.

"Set down, honey! I sholy is glad tuh see you. Mammy hope ya'awl's right honry. Sho! Gwui fum hyur!" She waved her apron at a pet duck which had waddled over the door-sill and was looking about with friendly interest.

Before the open wood fire a small chicken was broiling on a spit; in the ashes on neat pieces of board hoe-cakes were baking; farther in corn and potatoes were roasting. On shelves at one side of the room were jars of pickles and preserves of Mammy's own make. With sugar from the great house and fruit from the orchard she made these, and by selling them got for herself a good supply of pin-money. The furniture, given her years before by her "Miss Alice," when she and "Miss Alice" first came to Exeter, was of plain mahogany severely polished. On the mantel were bunches of goldenrod and Michaelmas daisies. Her table was laid with great care, a brilliant bouquet of purple and pink and red flowers in the centre, and silver, which she had for the occasion brought from the "gret house," and pretty bits of china which she had gradually collected or appropriated.

The two girls soon took their places. Mammy with great pride waited upon them, urged them to eat, talked with them, watched their every need, or stood behind their chairs and brushed away imaginary flies with a large turkey-tail fan.

The negroes were all in from the fields when the two girls left Mammy's cabin. The walk through the neat main streets of the quarters was interrupted at almost every cabin gate by some question or greeting from the men and women and children, who trooped out to hang over the gates or stand in the doorways to get a smile and a few words from Miss Tom. Many had treasures to show or give her; there were particularly fine chickens that she must look at, extra large eggs for her to see, a double dahlia, or a few twigs of rare herbs that she must accept. There was the tinkle of banjos and the sound of laughter and singing, and everywhere the hungry odor of the evening meal.

In the evening, as the Elmington carriage rolled out of sight, Mammy, standing on the veranda, turned solicitously to Miss Tom:

"Honey, I done tuk notice yain' eat no mo'n a mockin'-bird an' you's lookin' a bit peaked. Bin peerin' to me, honey, fo' a right smawt while lek muh lamb ain' right happy."

Miss Tom did not answer. Colonel Tom at this moment rode hurriedly toward them up the driveway. He failed to notice when he kissed his daughter that her eyes were full of sudden tears—his own were very full of thought.

"Um-umph!" said Mammy, watching them go together into the house. "Marse Tawn's a-thinkin' wid his eyes. Mammy, you ain' no fool—an' Miss Tawn's a-eatin' lek a mockin'-bird—dey's trouble a-hatchin' in somebody's nes'. Dey sholy is!"

(CONTINUED IN THE MAY JOURNAL)

# The Russells in Chicago

THE EXPERIENCES OF A YOUNG BOSTON COUPLE WHO MOVE TO THE WEST

By Emily Wheaton

## CHAPTER NINE

WHAT both Alice and Ned Russell enjoyed in Chicago more than anything else were the Thomas concerts, otherwise known as the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. It was the habit of Alice's life to attend the Symphony concerts in Boston, and after they were married both she and her husband held Saturday night sacred to them. The thought of leaving the Symphony



JANE ADDAMS  
OF HULL HOUSE

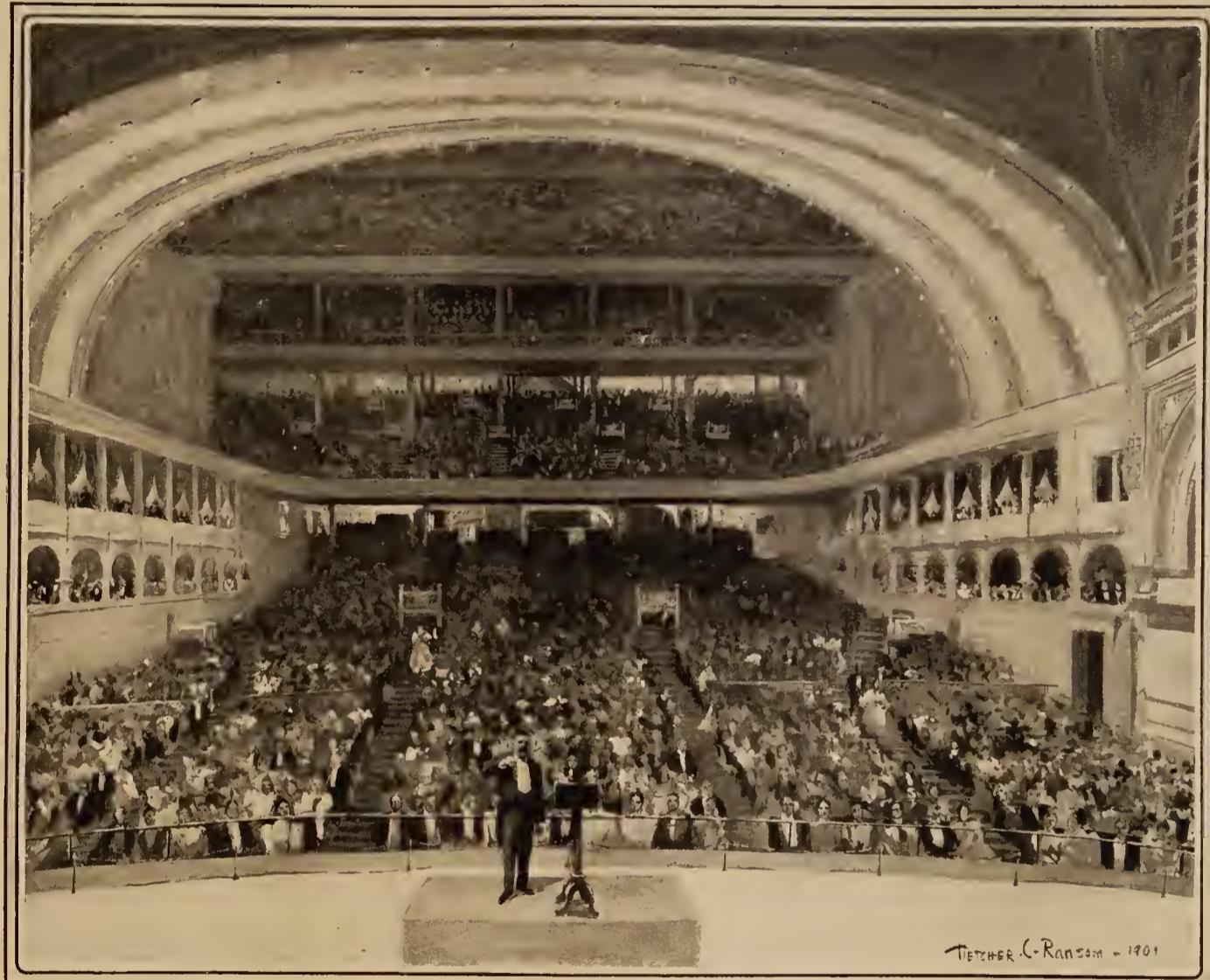


COPYRIGHT 1900 BY DETROIT PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY  
THE AUDITORIUM AND ANNEX, MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

I think the one thing that should be democratic is Art."

"Surely, Mrs. Russell, you are not going to give second place to Boston as a musical centre in comparison with Chicago?" asked Mrs. Peabody in surprise.

"I am afraid I am when it comes to these concerts," replied Alice. "I never knew the difference until I came here and enjoyed the luxury of going to hear splendid music conducted in a sensible manner. In the first place, we have plenty of room here in this Auditorium; every one has



T. FLETCHER C. Ransom - 1901

DRAWN BY FLETCHER C. RANSOM

AT A THOMAS CONCERT—"THE VAST AUDITORIUM WAS CROWDED; EVEN THE GALLERIES WERE FULL, UP TO THE HIGHEST ONE"

concerts was among the keenest regrets that Alice had in leaving Boston. She never again expected to hear such music as she had heard there, consequently it was the greatest happiness to her to find that here in Chicago was an orchestra as delightful as the one in Boston. She was not at all prepared to admit this when she attended the first concert, but throughout the winter the fact was forced upon her that in some respects the Thomas concerts were even superior to those in Boston.

The Russells never missed an opportunity to attend the Saturday evening concerts, as, aside from the pleasure of hearing the music, they were sure to see their friends.

When Mrs. Drexel invited them to her box to meet Mrs. Peabody, of Boston, and to hear Melba sing, Alice accepted the invitation with the greatest pleasure and looked forward to an evening of unalloyed delight.

When they arrived at the Auditorium, they saw a scene of splendor that would have done credit to an opera night at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. Melba, of course, was the lodestar that attracted the people, while, in addition, the splendid Wagner program that Mr. Thomas had arranged for the evening had its unquestioned attraction. The vast Auditorium was crowded; even the galleries were full, up to the highest one.

The boxes were all filled with stunningly dressed women, and as Mrs. Drexel was one of the patronesses of the

Thomas concerts, and quite the Grand Duchess of Chicago's society, she leaned from her box smiling upon the entire house as though it were a personal tribute to her, so much had she the interests of the musical association at heart. Alice found that this was particularly true of all the women who were on the list of patronesses.

During the intermission Mrs. Drexel asked Mrs. Peabody if she did not think that the Thomas Orchestra compared very favorably with the Boston one.

Having a truly New England conscience Mrs. Peabody replied: "I think, of course, that this is a very delightful orchestra, but I must say in truth that it is not quite such a perfect organization as the Boston Symphony. To my thinking there could not be a better conductor anywhere than Mr. Gericke. He gets more from his men than any conductor that I ever saw."

"That is all very true," answered Alice Russell; "he may get more from his men, but the people do not get as much from him as they do from Mr. Thomas. I feel that I know something about the Boston Symphony concerts as I have been attending them the greater part of my life, and I must say this in justice to Chicago, that the orchestra here gives us things that have never been played in Boston; and another thing which to me is one of the greatest in favor of the Chicago Orchestra, it is not like the choir of the Cherubim, where one has to die before he can enter and hear its sacred music as you do in Boston.

a chance. In Boston, you know, Mrs. Peabody, we not only have to buy our season tickets at auction, but we have to pay a premium besides, which is really disgusting when you stop to think of it."

"What do people do who can't afford to buy season tickets at a premium—for instance, art students, and teachers who enjoy good music, and really need it as part of their education?" asked Mrs. Drexel.

"That is just it," replied Alice; "that is what I am complaining about. Here you can come in any afternoon, no matter what particular star may be the attraction, and you can come in at any time of the afternoon or evening, and be sure of getting a fairly good seat for fifty or seventy-five cents, or you can go up in the gallery, where you see all those nice-looking people sitting now, and get a seat for twenty-five cents."

"Can't you do that in Boston?" asked Mrs. Drexel.

"No, indeed; if you do not happen to have two dollars and a half to buy a seat among the elect the next best thing that you can do is to get one for twenty-five cents in the gallery, but in order to do this you will have to take your breakfast and luncheon with you and stand in line waiting for your turn to come, and should there be a celebrated artist for the attraction there will be such a crush in the line that frequently women faint and almost always have their clothes torn off of them, or get in a fight, or do some other dreadful thing. I was amused the other day

when Mrs. Bela said that it was easier for that poor old camel to get through the eye of a needle than it was for a poor person to get through a Symphony concert in Boston. We certainly have to make a struggle for Art there. Indeed, I wish the Boston Symphony Committee would come out here and take a few lessons from this organization for the benefit of the people in the East. Mr. Thomas may not be quite such an emotional conductor as Mr. Gericke, but on the whole I think his orchestra, and especially the management of it, decidedly better than the Boston Symphony."

An event which was destined to have a distinct influence upon Alice Russell was brought about by an invitation she received to attend a lecture given at Hull House by a prominent Socialist who had given much time to the study of helping the poorer class in a practical way.

Alice had a vague idea of Hull House; it had never come her way to be interested in it or to hear much of it. Her charities had all been at long distances from the poor themselves, as she had always been connected with the Board of Directors as Secretary, Treasurer, or some other prominent position of that kind. She had never come in personal contact with real poverty and did not have the faintest conception of it. It was impossible for her to believe that there were people in the world who really did not have enough to eat. She took it for granted that everybody in the world had roasts or chops at least once or twice a week, if not oftener. To be sure, she had read about poverty, sin and crime, but such things did not mean much to her save as subjects for stories like any other fairy tale. She also knew that there were labor strikes and other dreadful things going on in the world somewhere, but she thought these arose from the fact that the poor people were an unreasonable lot, always discontented and taking advantage of their employers. Consequently when she went to Hull House and became acquainted with the object of its existence, and saw life as it really was, it seemed to her as if she were in an entirely different world. She could not grasp it all; it was too big and broad for her narrow mind. She sat spellbound during the lecture, drinking in every word and hearing for the first time in her life about the tragedies of little children of nine and ten years of age sent out into the world for the support of families.

She also heard of "sweat-shops," and what they were, and what they meant to the poor mothers who were trying to keep body and soul together. It was all so terrible to Alice that it was hard for her to believe that such a state of things really did exist. It was only by looking at the earnest, sincere faces of the men and women present at the lecture that she was convinced of the truth of all the strange things she heard.

After the lecture was over Alice was taken about Hull House and given some idea of the immense good the noble men and women who have sacrificed their lives to help mankind are there quietly doing from day to day. She was invited to remain for dinner and meet Miss Addams, the "Guardian Angel" of Hull House, but Alice had so much food for thought that she could not digest anything more. She longed to get home to the quiet of her own room, where she could think it all over and bring herself to the realization of such a condition of life as she had seen.

The outcome of her visit was that she gave up everything in the way of clubs and outside charities to devote herself absolutely to working in the cause of poor humanity at Hull House. She went into it with all the enthusiasm of her nature. It gave her something definite to work for. She labored and toiled in the vineyard of Hull House, looking upon Miss Addams as the "Kindly Light," with reverence for her life of kindly deeds. She became deeply interested in the young women at the "Jane House" and tried to help them in many ways, but she soon found out that they did not need her assistance half as much as she needed theirs. They were all young, energetic, contented girls, living on a co-operative system that was most successful for their happiness and best interests. Indeed, it was said that these same girls were so attractive and made their lives so cheerful that they were sought after by all the promising young men in town, and that more marriages were made in the "Jane House" than in Heaven.

Alice spent the greater part of her time at Hull House, or going about visiting the poor.

She heard many homely truths from these poor people—truths that set her to thinking that, after all, her way possibly was not right. She knew that no matter what she did she could not win the love and affection of the poor children as the other workers in Hull House did, and she at last realized that it was because of her coldness and repression, of which she had heretofore been so proud as a mark of good breeding. The more she saw of the women of Hull House the more she admired them and worked earnestly to be like them.

Alice found that this strong desire to help the poor was the ruling spirit of Chicago, where the parks were given over to the people. She seldom saw "Keep Off the Grass" signs anywhere in the parks. Men, women and children were allowed to roam all over the beautiful grounds, and it seemed to her that here the park system was essentially for the poor, and not for the rich. Most surprising of all was the announcement in the morning papers that "owing to the intense heat the poor people would be allowed to sleep in the park until the weather was cooler." Never in all her life had she seen such a sight as followed after this announcement. From six o'clock until dusk the poor, worn-out families that had dragged themselves through the heat of a city's day could be seen entering the park with a roll of bedclothes to sleep upon, an old quilt or a pillow for the little children, or a wee hammock for a baby.

And so it was that the City Fathers so kindly looked after their unfortunate family, allowing them to sleep upon the beautiful lawn, listening to the song of the waters of Lake Michigan, giving the men and women a chance to rest for the burdens of the next day. As her husband said, "That in itself would make him love Chicago."

Alice had been associated with Hull House for some months when she was told of a young girl who was very ill in a miserable tenement-house. She went immediately to see her, and found the girl in a wretched condition. She was not over twenty—poor and apparently absolutely friendless. Alice could not get her to tell anything about herself, as the girl refused to tell even her own name or who her people were, but said her name now was Ethel Converse.

This was the first time that Alice had ever been brought in contact with what the world calls "a social outcast," and sorry as she felt for the poor girl who had been so wretchedly ill and forsaken, still her conventional training made her shrink from the girl as though she had leprosy. She tried to overcome the feeling of repugnance that came over her, but it seemed impossible for her to do so. The girl was extremely sensitive and rather well educated, much to Alice's surprise, as she imagined women of that class knew no such thing as refinement of feeling or sensitiveness. Alice was anxious to have her taken to a hospital, but the girl begged not to be sent there as she "knew she was not very ill and would soon get well." So Alice had a doctor sent to her, who said that she would soon recover if she had proper food and nourishment. This Alice was more than willing to supply, and day by day Ethel grew stronger, while Alice tried to teach her to live a better kind of life than she had been living.

Alice devoted herself to the girl and became greatly interested in her. She began by talking to her about a higher and purer life in a cold, impersonal, sermonizing sort of way that had no effect whatever upon the girl, who took all her fine sayings and reduced them to nothing by her practical knowledge of life and suffering. Instead of teaching Ethel Converse lessons in life it ended in the girl's teaching Alice lessons and showing her where she, and other women like her, failed in their charitable efforts despite their good intentions.

"What do you women know of such a life as mine has been?" Ethel would say. "Do you ever stop to think what my temptations were? Do you ever give us any charity for our weaknesses? You women are guarded and protected from the time that you are born until you die. Who protects us? Some of us don't even know how to protect ourselves. You women are educated; you have everything to make you good; girls like me have nothing. Still you turn from us and pull your skirts aside for fear they will touch us. Even you, Mrs. Russell; you have been awfully good to me and I appreciate it; still you can do nothing for me because you cannot put yourself in my place and feel what my life has been. Maybe you wouldn't have been any better than I am if you had been left as I was to earn your own living, going out alone in a large city when only fifteen years old. I know you wouldn't touch me if you could help it. Do you suppose that such charity is going to do girls like me much good? It only makes us feel bitter and much worse toward the world. Don't think that I am not grateful to you for what you have done for me, because I am."

It was in this manner that Ethel Converse talked to the aristocratic Alice Russell and made Alice see herself in a new and not very pleasant light. She realized that every word the girl said was absolutely just and true; her words sank deep into her barren heart; they took root and seemed to change her whole ideas of life tremendously. She began to think what a false foundation it was upon which her life had been built; here it was crumbling away with all her old ideas toppling over. She felt in a state of chaos and could not seem to adjust herself. She thought constantly of the many things that seemed so to change her views. She had been with Ethel Converse almost every other day for three weeks; she was fascinated by her knowledge of life and was eager to hear more of it. Unconsciously she was drinking in the essence of humanity from this sin-tired and world-weary soul. It was a strange freak of fate that this hopeless young girl should be the means of awakening a soul that had been frozen by purity beyond all feeling of sympathy for its fellow-man.

Alice listened greedily as one famished for the worldly wisdom and charity, and the broad, honest views of life that this young girl taught her by her earnest and truthful conversation. Ethel Converse had an unusual mind and Alice appreciated it fully.

Little Dick had not been feeling well for several days, consequently his mother was obliged to remain at home with him. She missed her visits to Ethel Converse, as there were many things she wanted to ask her that she never would have asked a woman in her own station of life. She did not hesitate to show the barrenness of her nature to this young girl as she would have done to one of her own friends. She worried, too, about Ethel because she could not get to her. The girl was still weak, but was daily growing better. Alice thought of asking one of her friends at Hull House to go over to see Ethel while she was kept away, but as she had never mentioned this case to the women at Hull House, keeping it for her own special work, and knowing the sensitiveness of the girl toward strangers, she hesitated to speak of it to the women at Hull House, thinking that in a few days she would be able to see Ethel herself. A week had passed by when one day a man called at the house to see her on important business. He came to tell her that a young woman had committed suicide the night before by jumping from the "Bridge of Sighs" into the lagoon at Lincoln Park; that her body was at the morgue; that she had been identified by the people with whom she had lived as Ethel Converse, and that he had found a note in the girl's room addressed to Mrs. Russell which he had brought to her, as he had heard that she had been a friend to the girl while she was ill.

Alice took the note from the man, her hand shaking so she could scarcely open it. She read:

*Dear Mrs. Russell: There is no use of my trying to live any longer. You have been very good and kind to me, kinder than any one has ever been, but even you could not make it any better for me. You meant well, but you didn't know how. Few women do.*

It is only when women can forget their own protected lives and remember that, after all, God made us all alike,

and that under the same circumstances and temptations they might all do exactly the same thing that has caused the ruin of other women's lives, that the good women will be able to help the bad, because at heart I guess nearly all bad women are good. It is only a question of circumstances and opportunity.

If some good woman had only let me feel that she could have taken me as her friend there would have been some hope for me in life, and I would have tried to keep the struggle up. Maybe God will have pity even if the world has not. Thank you for your great kindness to me.

ETHEL CONVERSE.

When Alice had finished reading the letter she turned to the officer and asked where the girl's body had been taken. When she heard that it was still at the morgue she requested the officer to wait until she sent for a cab, and then asked him to go with her. Without a moment's hesitation she went direct to the morgue, a thing she would not have dreamed of doing three weeks before. When the man rolled the sheet away from the face of Ethel Converse, and Alice saw the gentle, restful expression that death in loving-kindness had left there, something seemed to snap in Alice's heart; the floodgates were loosed after all these years and her whole body was convulsed with grief. Taking the thin, cold hands in hers she said to herself: "You were my friend; you it was who taught me how to live, and showed me the utter selfishness of my life, and I could do nothing for you. I loved you, but I did not have the courage to tell you so; but now you must know that I at last have taken you as my friend, and I will be true and faithful to what you have taught me."

Before leaving she left an order to have Ethel Converse buried as was befitting a friend of hers. Going out to Graceland Cemetery she bought a lot, and alone with the sexton she saw her friend laid away to rest.

The death of Ethel Converse made a great change in Alice Russell. Everything that the girl had said came back to her; the more she thought of it the more clearly she saw what a fearful mistake she had made all through life. It came over her with a crushing force, making her more gentle and tender. She had not mentioned a word of all this experience to her husband; it made too deep an impression for her to talk of it even to him.

She went to Miss Addams at Hull House and told her the whole story. It was then for the first time that she knew what the look of suffering that was ever in the eyes of Miss Addams meant; she was suffering with all those with whom she came in contact; their sufferings were her sufferings, and she gave them from the great strength of her great soul the strength to bear their burdens. She would have given them the last drop of her blood had it been necessary; her comfort to all who came to her was almost divine, it was so helpful and healing. Even now, as Alice talked to Miss Addams, she, too, felt the sympathy that came to her.

Miss Addams saw the workings of her two natures and tried to help her, as she said: "It is indeed hard to know what to do in such cases. It has always seemed to me as though one must have an almost supernatural inspiration to deal with a human life. I think we all go into such things altogether too carelessly. A life is much too complex and fearful a thing to meddle with unless we have a perfect understanding of what it may mean. I never interfere with one if I can possibly help it. It is much too dangerous. If we can show men or women how to live, and convince them that we really are one with them, that is enough; but the other half-baked socialistic interference on the part of the average woman who has given the subject no thought is to me something appalling. Of course, you tried to do the best you knew how, but unless you can fully understand these poor people you generally do more harm than good. Still in this instance it may have all happened for the best. It is hard to say what the outcome of such lives may be. I cannot help thinking that there is something in all our own lives that needs as much care and attention as these faults and vices that we are so quick to see in other lives."

These words of Miss Addams sank deep into the heart of Alice Russell. The ground of her nature was now fertile enough for the seeds of such spiritual and worldly wisdom as Miss Addams and Ethel Converse had sown to take effect.

As the days lengthened into weeks, and the weeks into months, the leaven of Hull House and its influences wrought a wonderful change in Alice Russell—a change which she herself noticed, and one in which she rejoiced, as a new and beautiful world seemed suddenly opened up to her. Under the influence of Mrs. Bela her sense of humor had been greatly developed; consequently she did not take life quite in such a hard and serious manner as when she first came to Chicago. Ned Russell was prospering beyond his greatest expectation, and was already known as one of the most prominent young lawyers in the West.

Alice now was quite a different woman from what she was three years ago. The wine of life had penetrated into her blood, too, as it had into her husband's. Like him she felt the strong, nervous enthusiasm of living that life in the West brings.

"After all," as she said one day to Mrs. Bela, "people are very much the same the world over—that is, their hearts are the same; it is only the outside manner that I find is different."

Among the beautiful homes on the North Side there is none more attractive than that built and furnished only a little while ago by the Russells. Alice has developed into a very popular and gracious hostess. As she looks out the windows and sees her friends driving by on the Lake Shore Drive she realizes how much a part she and her husband have become of Chicago, and when she thinks how kind every one has been to them her heart is filled with tenderness and loyalty toward this, the home of their adoption. And as the twilight deepens and she watches the moon rising out of the waters of Lake Michigan, shedding a soft radiance over the city, she whispers softly:

"Dirty? Yes; but beautiful Chicago."

(THE END)



DRAWN BY B. J. ROSENMEYER

## The Good-Time Garden

THE CHILDREN'S NEW DEPARTMENT: BY THE GARDEN MOTHER



VIOLET IS 14 YEARS OLD

**T**HIS page is for the children whose mothers read *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL* — and especially for the girls and the littlest boys. Most of you have looked at the beautiful pictures which appear in the magazine every month; and perhaps you have

turned over the pages very fast to see if there wasn't some one story for you. But some months it did seem as though every bit of the reading was meant for grown-up people. At least one little boy that I know asked his mother why she didn't take an interesting magazine.

Now, here is a page which hereafter shall be your "very own." What is it going to be? Well, at the top of this page you see a picture. Here are a hedge and a gate and ever so many pleasant-looking children walking along. It is an interesting picture—just as the outside of your best picture-book is interesting. It is the outside of the Good-Time Garden. The gate will always stand wide open—just as you see it, and the Garden Mother, with Violet, Hazel, Robin and Baby Rose, will welcome the children each month.

**I**N MAY, when the flowers are all in bloom and the young leaves are breaking out into a delicate mist of green on the bare boughs of the big trees, you shall see the whole garden—which has been put here on purpose for you to play in!

Now, if you will listen, all of you, we will tell you about this wonderful Good-Time Garden.

"But how can I play in a pretend garden?" cries somebody, before the Garden Mother has time to begin.

Oh, but it isn't a "pretend" garden at all, my dear, as you will see. It is quite as real as the Garden Mother herself, or as Hazel, Violet, Robin and Baby Rose, who are very real children, indeed. And before many months have passed we hope that bits of this Good-Time Garden will be growing and blooming in every one of the neighbors' yards.

After all, we shall be obliged to begin by pretending. But what is better fun than pretending if one is careful to pretend only pleasant things? For the way pretend things have of coming out where one can see and touch them is astonishing!

Did any of you ever think of this? Is it not true that we must always hold a thing in our thoughts before we can hold it in our hands—if it is nothing more than a plate of molasses candy? So walk right in, please, through the big gate.

**T**HE first thing we see is the broad gravelled walk. The neat borders on each side are of course bare and brown this April day, though one flower lover among the girls has already discovered that the crocus buds are pushing their blankets aside.

There will be hundreds and hundreds of them in a few days, standing side by side in brave array of white and purple and gold, the advance guard of the grand army of blossoms that presses hard after them.

Close behind the brave crocus guard, snowdrops and scillas, and "glory of the snow" with its lovely blue flowers, like a bit of the breezy April skies, are thrusting up their tiny spear points.

Across the lawn we go, where the croquet set and the big swings and the hammocks will appear a little later, and where the tall May-pole with its wreaths and ribbons will make our Garden look like a sweet old English picture.

This is the cheeriest, jolliest, pleasantest spot one can possibly imagine. It is just a big room with plenty of broad, low windows where the sun streams in all day long. The children have named it the Sunshine Room. Isn't that

pretty? And they declare that no one can possibly have the blues here, or be cross or disagreeable. Just to step inside makes one's mouth draw up at the corners. On one side between two windows where the canaries are singing rapturously is the chimney. Here a driftwood fire is purring very softly so as not to awaken two Angora kittens, who are cuddled into each other's arms on the hearth rug. They are darlings—these kittens, with their long silky fur, their pink noses and their plumy tails. They belong to Hazel, and she loves them, we think, just a little bit more than she does her dolls.

**H**AZEL is ten years old. She says one cannot really enjoy dolls till one is old enough to take good care of them. She means to play with them ever so long yet. The Garden Mother has always played with dolls—as have some other grown-ups whenever they can find an excuse. Playing with dolls is like going to the circus, or celebrating the Fourth of July. We have observed that it often takes a whole family to carry one small boy through either of these experiences. Only last Fourth of July Robin was heard complaining, "Daddy, you're firing off all my firecrackers!" And his father assured him very earnestly that he was only showing him how not to burn his fingers!

So we think that even the big girls, with their dresses down to their shoo-tops, will enjoy a passing glance at the baby dolls in long white dresses, their pink feet cuddled in real pinning-blankets, and the stately lady dolls with pockets to their gowns in which clean handkerchiefs are always to be found. And here are boy dolls in kilts and "knickers," and schoolgirl dolls in ruffled aprons, their fluffy hair tied with pink and blue ribbons, and highly respectable mammy dolls, dressed in neat ginghams, their shiny black faces topped by the gayest of turbans, just such as the old negro mammy used to wear.

Some of these dolls have come down in the family. The Garden Mother doesn't mind saying that she still loves one battered individual, who is generally to be found in the kitchen of the dolls' house, shabbily dressed in a cast-off gown belonging to a very elegant young doll from England named Lady Gwendolyn Fitzgerald.

The kitchen is a most interesting spot. Here is a little iron range, warranted to burn either coal or wood—to say nothing of its owner's fingers.

Its little stovepipe is roaring cheerfully at this moment with a capital draught helped by the brisk April breeze outside.

In the oven a panful of delicious little drop-cakes is baking. Hazel made these cakes herself. It is true that the dolls have very small appetites, but there are generally some guests around—as there are to-day—who are quite ready to assist the young housekeeper in making away with left-overs.

**H**ERE is the receipt for the drop-cakes—but please remember that the cups belonging to Hazel's dolls hold a rounded tablespoonful; her doll's teaspoons hold about a saltspoonful: The yolk of one egg, one doll's cupful of butter, three doll's cupfuls of sugar, one doll's cupful of milk, four doll's cupfuls of flour, three doll's teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one doll's teaspoonful of vanilla, one doll's cupful of chopped nuts or raisins. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the egg well beaten, then the milk, then the flour, in which the baking powder has been sifted; last, the flavoring and chopped fruit. It is best to have the cupful of butter not quite full, and the cupfuls of flour heaping. Drop in small spoonfuls in a well-buttered pan, and bake till brown. This receipt will make fourteen delicious little cakes.

While we have been inspecting the dolls Violet stands by waiting to show the older girls her winter garden. The tiny conservatory, which is really nothing more than a big bay-window, glassed over at the sides and top, is all aglow with blossoms. The girls swarm like bees about the hyacinths, freesias, lilies and narcissuses. Violet, who is fourteen years old, and very tall and dignified for her age, is telling them

how very easy and pleasant is the work of coaxing the brown bulbs into glorious bloom.

"They are almost the nicest thing one can carry to a sick person," she says eagerly, "or to give for Christmas, Easter or birthday presents." If any of you care to see the violets they are out-of-doors in the cold-frames. I am named after them, you know," she adds shyly.

If they care! They are all out-of-doors in a minute, and our tall, pretty Violet, who has eyes the color of her namesake blossom, leads the way to the violet bed, snugly sheltered under its low-lying, sliding cover of glass.

The sashes are open to the April sunshine, and a whiff of delicious fragrance floats into the eager faces that bend to peer within.

"I made my first frame all by myself," says Violet with honest pride, "and covered it with an old window-sash. There were nine hundred flowers in bloom at once just before Easter that year. I like the single violets best," she adds, "because they are quite hardy, and give quantities of flowers from October to May."

"I wish I could have violets in my garden," sighs a brown-eyed girl. "I do love them so!"

"Nothing could be easier," says our generous Violet quickly. "See here, girls, there will be ever so many plants left over when I lift them the first of May to make my new bed. I will divide them among you if you will only tell me where to send them, and it will make me very happy indeed if you will tell me."

**N**OW, this offer of Violet's is not a "pretend" offer. The Garden Mother invites the girls of Violet's age, and younger, to write letters to the Good-Time Garden. Describe your own gardens and the flowers you like best. It will make no difference how small your garden may be; the Garden Mother has seen beautiful gardens in city back yards, and in boxes no wider than one's two hands. Write your name plainly at the end of your letter, and just below write your age. The address must be distinctly written at the beginning of the letter.

The writers of the two best letters will receive twenty-four nicely rooted plants of the California violet. The writers of the ten next best letters will receive twelve of the violet plants. The letters must be sent before April 15. The violet plants will be sent to prize winners on the first of May. With the plants will be full directions for making a bed of violets which will give the owner plenty of fragrant blossoms in the fall, winter and early spring. The names of the prize winners will appear in the Good-Time Garden in due time. Also a number of the prize letters.

**B**UT here is Robin, dancing with impatience to hurry the company off across the rustic bridge which spans the brook to the cozy quarters of the bantams, ducks, guinea-pigs and rabbits.

"And the pond, the Garden Mother," he says excitedly, "and the bee-hives and the hospital, where the lame rooster and the sick squirrel, and the poor little guinea-pig, whose feet were frost-bitten, are being nursed. And they will want to see the pigeons eat corn!"

Robin is seven years old. He is very fond of birds and animals, and very kind to them as well. The hospital for sick creatures is his own idea, and a very good one, too, says the Garden Mother, for it pleases her very much when any little boy or girl is kind to animals.

**F**OUR-YEAR-OLD Baby Rose has been very quiet all this time. She holds tight to a fold of the Garden Mother's gown, and looks at the visitors with her large bright eyes. Baby Rose has a corner in the garden which is all her own. You will see it next month right next to the bed of violets. She has helped to plant with her own little fingers every one of the flowers in this bed. Next month the children will begin gardening in earnest, and the Garden Mother and Baby Rose have a beautiful secret which will blossom out where everybody can see. It will be worth waiting for.

But the wee maid has found her voice and is begging the Garden Mother to tell her the story of the sick squirrel.

Robin says that Master Friskit is not sick any more, and that to-morrow he is to leave the hospital and go back to the Sunshine room. Friskit is a red squirrel with bright eyes, a sleek coat, and a bushy tail which curls up over his back like a feather. We think he came from one of the trees that grow back house (Christmas trees, of course).

When Robin wrote a letter to Santa Claus asking for a pet squirrel Santa Claus took a cunning little house which he had in his cupboard and went

out under the Christmas trees and called "Friskit! Friskit!" And Friskit came running as fast as he could, and went into the little house.

Santa Claus then wrote a letter to Robin and tied it to the outside of the squirrel's house. In the letter he told Robin that the squirrel's name was Friskit, and that he must give him nuts to eat and plenty of fresh water to drink.

**W**HEN Robin found the cunning little house beside his stocking on Christmas morning he cracked some hickory-nuts and put them into the cage, and filled the drinking-cup with fresh water.

Friskit picked up one of the nuts and sat up very straight and looked at it. It didn't look just like the nuts Santa Claus had given him to eat, but he soon found it was very easy to get the sweet nut-meats, so he quickly ate up every one of them, leaving the empty shells piled neatly in one corner.

Robin ran for the nut bag and the hammer and cracked more nuts. It was such fun to see Friskit sit up and gobble those nuts!

But one day he would not eat, nor the next, nor the next. Then the Garden Mother found—what do you think? Friskit's teeth had grown so long that he could not eat! So Friskit was taken to the dentist. And the dentist explained to Robin that squirrels' teeth are not at all like little boys' teeth. They grow very fast all the time, and the only way to keep a squirrel's teeth just the right length is to let him crack his own nuts! Then this good, kind man filed off poor Friskit's long teeth.

Friskit is well now, and Robin has learned one of the very best lessons he will ever learn in his life. Can any of you guess what it is?

There is going to be plenty to say about Robin's part of the garden, but we don't intend to say it all. If the boys about Robin's age will look in the Good-Time Garden in May they will find something very interesting over by the pond.

**Y**OU may all write to the Garden Mother, but mind, Violet, Hazel, Robin and the Garden Mother are not going to do all the thinking. Those of you who love flowers and animals, and little live things that swim in the water or fly in the air; and those of you who like dolls and their belongings, and those who know some nice games, or would like to hear of others, may write to the Garden Mother. Ask all the questions you like, and we will put our four heads together and do our best to answer them in the Good-Time Garden. When you write very interesting letters we shall print them for the others to see.

And now good-by—till the warm showers have awakened the sleeping beauties in beds and borders. We shall have some plans to discuss then; so be sure to come to the Garden in May.

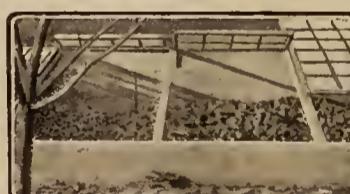
Address your letters to The Garden Mother, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.



HAZEL'S DROP-CAKES



THESE KITTENS ARE DARLINGS



WHERE THE VIOLETS GROW





## The Editorial Page

### Is the Game Worth the Candle?



IT IS a lamentable pity that it can be so truthfully said of the average American man immersed in business affairs that he sees so little of his children. Pressure governs him and his time, and what might mean the most subtle and the sweetest influence that could come into a man's life is pushed out because of the demands of the commercial Octopus to which he bows the knee and often sacrifices the delights of domestic life.

It is actually getting to be a fact that the American mechanic is the only man in America who has time to enjoy the company of his wife and his child. He throws down his tools at five or six o'clock, as the case may be, and goes home, and almost invariably you see him, after he reaches home and refreshes himself, with his child on his knee, spending with the little one the last half-hour before bedtime. We call a man who drops his work in this way a machine. But does he not really get more out of his life than his employer who reaches home frequently later, or, if earlier, is either still consumed with thinking of affairs until dinner-time, or is too exhausted mentally with the day's responsibilities to refresh himself at the fountain of his child's laughter? Here and there we know and hear of some business man who romps with his child for a spell before the little one seeks his bed. But it is the exception rather than the rule. The American painter, when he seeks his picture of American domesticity, invariably seeks the modest home, where he finds the man of brawn who lives not only to toil but also to enjoy the home which his toil has brought him.



THERE is no question that the surest and sanest influence that can come into the life of man or woman is that which is brought therein by a child. We parents speak of educating our children while the truth is that they educate us. A mother gets to know her child, and the child gives her his sweetest and ripest affection. Every new little way, look or act is a reward to the mother for her care and watchfulness. The father rarely sees any of these. Of course, he cannot be with his child as the mother can. But could not the average father seek his child a little more than he does if he allowed the child to come into his life more and did not allow his business to entirely dominate it? If every father could, either by arranging his office hours, or, if that be not his prerogative, then his dinner hour, in such a way as to reserve to his child absolutely a half-hour or an hour, it would be by far the richest investment that he could make. A man is always a better man after having been in the company of his child at play. There is nothing quite so mentally refreshing as an hour spent in the child-world. It is mental change at the close of a business day that the average American business man stands in crying need of more than anything else.



IS IT right to the child that he sees and knows so little of his father? Is all this commercial strife worth the price of a child being almost a stranger to his own father? Men are sometimes surprised that their children go instinctively to their mothers, and so little to them. But aside from the natural instinct which draws every child to his mother, why should the fact cause any wonder? A child attaches himself to those who give him the most attention, to the one who joins him in his play. And if, as so many fathers do, a man places business first in his life all during the week, and buries himself in that modern curse, the Sunday newspaper, on the day when he is at home, what can be expected from his child? It is a case of the child not seeing the father during the week, and the father not seeing the child on Sunday.

It is a sad picture, and one too often seen in our homes, where a child, full of bright expectations, is washed and dressed at the close of his play-day "to meet papa" when he comes home, and then to have the bright pleasure of his little eyes go out and the eyelids droop with disappointment, the curls allowed to rumple from their careful smoothing, the fresh little dress or suit taken off, and the child put to bed without the jolly meeting or the romp before bedtime. And why? The mother explains to the child that "papa has been detained at the office, and you will see him in the morning." But in the morning "papa had to go to the office early." After a while the child wonderingly asks, as did a little child not long ago, if he really had a papa.



WHAT, after all, in the final analysis, is there in all this slavery to business? A man must be the wage-earner and the family supporter. That is the duty laid out for him. But when that is accomplished is it worth his while to push on into the commercial maze at the expense of the sweetening that should come into the life of every man? In short, what profiteth it a man should he gain the whole world—and not know his own child? Is the game worth the candle?

### Two Little Books of Green Fields

L AST May I chanced in some editorial remarks on this page to speak of a descriptive catalogue of some of the unoccupied farms in New England, which is issued, free of charge, each year by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The interest awakened with THE JOURNAL readers was so great that hundreds of letters came to this office asking for copies of the catalogue, and the Commonwealth officials were kept busy supplying the demand. But the most gratifying resultant phase was that a number of the farms were purchased, some for farming purposes, while others were bought by city people, who, during the past year, have made repairs, and will this season occupy these farms as summer homes.

It is this happy result that leads me again this year to write of the new Massachusetts catalogue for 1902 which has quite recently been issued, and also of a similar one which I see the State of Connecticut has sent out.



BOTH are truly little books of green fields and the smell of hay—each one containing descriptions of more than one hundred farms of variety enough to tempt any farmer or city man. Fancy, for example, a farm of twenty acres, with an old-fashioned farmhouse on it, with apple and pear trees and grapevines, a third of a mile from the post-office, two miles from the railroad station, and one mile from church and beach, for two hundred dollars! Or still another, for the same price, situated on one of the highest elevations of the Berkshire Hills, with a six-room house; an old fireplace; a barn, and six acres of ground—and all within five minutes' walk of church and post-office. These are the lowest-priced farms. For five hundred or six hundred dollars there are not less than a dozen farms, ranging in size from fifty acres each, with eight and nine room farmhouses and barns, to farms of one hundred and twenty-five acres each, with no buildings. For seven hundred and eight hundred dollars each the variety and number grow even larger. For these amounts the farms range from one hundred to two hundred acres, each with a ten-room house and outbuildings, and fruit trees galore.

The Connecticut catalogue is equally attractive in its offerings, and in that it gives photographs of some of the farms it is superior to that of its neighbor. Here, too, we find a farm of thirty acres, offered for six hundred dollars; another of fifty acres, for seven hundred and fifty dollars, with only two hundred dollars down. There is one even for four hundred dollars. Another for ten hundred and fifty dollars, with only four hundred and fifty dollars cash down, is a farm of not less than one hundred and five acres, with house, barn and hen-house, and with three hundred to four hundred fruit trees. And so on goes the catalogue with its offerings of not less than two hundred farms at various amounts. Both catalogues print the experiences of those who in the past have purchased unoccupied farms through these sources, and the opinions given are certainly credible. We see in these printed experiences the speculator, of course. But we likewise see the man of ill-health who leaves the city and takes to the farm, and his testimony is a song of returned health. Here and there we read the word of the city man who bought a farm and fixed it up for a summer home, and "naught but praise cometh from his lips." We find the city clerk and the college professor elbowing each other in testimony that what was barren and uninviting became fruitful and pleasant to the eye.



I VENTURE to give publicity to these catalogues because through their pages many city families might, if they so chose, be led to a wise and happy solution of the perennial summer-outing question. As I said last year, there are farms which may be purchased for the same amount, and, in many instances, for far less money than the average city man spends each season to send his family to the flashy and unsatisfactory summer hotels, for which, at the end of the term, he has little if anything to show. Of course, personally, I know nothing of these farms, but the conservatism of the two States in question is, at least, a guarantee that the advantages and disadvantages of the farms are honestly stated. What I do know, however, is that many a so-called "abandoned farm" has, at little cost, been repaired and altered and made into a charming nook of rural simplicity. There is in the general idea the basic principles of a happy summer for many tired women, overworked husbands, and anæmic children. And that is my particular reason for calling attention to these catalogues. It means simply the cost of a two-cent stamp to write to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at Boston, or to the similar officer at Hartford, and secure a copy of either catalogue. In each case it will be gladly sent, and through these little books there is for many of us an extra year of life in walks that will take us knee-deep in green fields; in restful hours under green trees, and peaceful nights of sleep amid the sweet scent of clover.

### The Dog in His Place

I CONFESS, at the very outset, to a love for dogs. Second only to the horse, no four-footed animal gives a greater return for the affection bestowed upon it. But, great as may be our affection for dogs, it should not close our eyes to the fact that there are folks in the world who either do not share our affection for these animals at all, or who share it only in a moderate degree. It is very difficult for some people to realize that their particular dog, that is such a pet to them, should not be looked upon with equally loving eyes by everybody else. We see beauty in our own dog, although he may be the plainest and ugliest yellow cur that ever clawed a bone. But we forget that that beauty is largely in our imagination. In the majority of cases others do not see it. They see only a plain dog, and, generally, an extremely ugly one at that. And if one is either afraid of dogs, or has no special love for them, then our dog, so beautiful in our own eyes, assumes a peculiarly ordinary aspect. I think this fact is too often lost sight of with regard to the dogs in our homes. It cannot be denied that in a number of instances dogs are allowed such license and liberty as to become a nuisance to friends who visit us.



IT IS a positive imposition upon the good nature and politeness of our friends when they come to our homes to allow them to be pawed, and jumped on, and made generally uncomfortable by a dog in which they have no particular interest. Yet all of us have gone through such aggravating experiences. It is no pleasure to a woman who has a dog walk, or loll, or recline all over her best skirt when politeness makes it seem necessary that she suffer in silence. Many of us have seen women's dresses practically ruined in this way, with the owner of the dog either perfectly oblivious of what was going on, or contenting herself with uttering a mild protest which no pet dog in the world ever heeded. The dog means no harm, and it is not to blame. If it is a young dog it instinctively considers every human being a natural playmate, and each newcomer a fresh possibility in frolic. If it is an old dog, one of those old family idols that we all know so well, the matter becomes even worse from another standpoint. The dog cannot help the natural odor and aggravations that associate themselves with its old age. But there is no reason why our friends should be asked to share in our toleration of these unpleasant features of a dog. A dog has its place in the home, but that place is not to terrify our friends and visitors when they try to approach our house, nor to make them uncomfortable after they enter it. We are unfair to a dog when we allow it to make a nuisance of itself to those who have no special interest in its welfare. The best place for a dog is generally where there are no people other than the family. The family has its privilege when a dog becomes a nuisance. But that privilege—fortunately, perhaps, for the dog—does not extend itself to the guest or visitor. To him it is a question of simple toleration, of polite endurance, with very little pleasure and a large measure of dark thoughts in the situation. There is something wrong about a dog when the license it is allowed in a home arouses in our guests or friends a feeling of annoyance from which politeness compels them to suffer without complaint.



### Literature in Doctors' Offices

IT IS really amusing, when we stop to think of it, how seldom we find fresh, current reading matter in doctors' offices. As a rule, the magazines lying on the tables in doctors' anterooms are of the mouldiest order, so far as dates are concerned. To find a periodical less than a year old is the exception rather than the rule. Now the experience of waiting in turn for a half or a full hour in a doctor's office is not a joyful one at its best. And it is not made the more agreeable by the fact that there is no available reading matter other than that which we have seen six months or a year ago. The only two explanations I have ever heard of the why and wherefore of this condition of affairs is that the doctor's family demands the current literature, or that the patients have a way of "borrowing" the magazines from a doctor's office if they are of current date. The first explanation, I fancy, is closer to the actual reason, and yet it does seem as if the average physician or dentist could afford to buy an extra copy of a magazine now and then for the benefit of those from whom he derives his income. The mind is generally absorbed with unpleasant thoughts in a doctor's office, even when the body is free from pain. And anything that can divert the mind while waiting for a doctor is a positive godsend. But it is hardly a diversion, except in a wrong sense, to pick up a magazine from six to twelve months old, and he expected to while away an hour or so in its musty atmosphere. Of all the doctors' offices I have visited I can only remember one where the reading matter was as fresh as on the news-stands, and that doctor has always stood out in my mind as a benefactor to his patients. But why should he be such an exception?

# Mr. Mabie's Literary Talks



MR. MABIE

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROCKWOOD

**E**VERY one ought to know his Shakespeare; for the plays constitute, on the whole, the foremost text-book which our race has given to the world. So rich is the work of this master of the wisdom of life and of the poetic and dramatic form that a vast literature of comment and interpretation has grown up about it, and many people have been, so to speak, sidetracked in their interest and study. The plays need some elucidation, and a good commentary ought always to be at hand; but Shakespeare is far more important and lucid than his most intelligent commentator. The scholars who have worked on the plays and poems sometimes get between the dramatist and the student, and direct attention to the host of questions of secondary importance which scholarship is asking and trying to answer. The student who is bent on a critical study will find a goodly company of guides of intelligence, but the reader who cares for literature for its own sake will fasten his attention on the substance of the poet's work rather than on the thousand and one details upon which the specialists in literary exegesis, in philology, in textual criticism, and in the history of the Elizabethan age have lavished knowledge, time and work. These matters are of real importance, but they are not of supreme importance.

## KNOW YOUR SHAKESPEARE

**T**HE matter of supreme importance is Shakespeare's conception of life and the noble art in which it is embodied. To live with the poet in familiar intercourse, by constant reading with an open mind and heart, responsive to the power and sensitive to the beauty which penetrate and inform the plays, is to receive from him the most searching influence and the deepest pleasure. The end of art is to deepen and intensify the sense of life, and this end is missed when one becomes absorbed in the study of language, form, conditions and circumstances. Some knowledge of these things is essential, but the emphasis of interest and of study ought to rest on the indivisible soul and body of a work of art. This is equally true of all works of art; so true that their significance and beauty are often revealed to those who, from the standpoint of scholarship, must be regarded as unlettered folk. In many learned comments on Homer, Dante, Beethoven and Rembrandt one finds everything except the one thing for which he searches—genuine insight and vital interpretation.

There are scholars, however, who so thoroughly humanize knowledge that it is impossible for them to separate a man from his time or lose sight of him in a maze of questions about his language, his grammar, his technique; who are learned without being pedantic, and who have so thoroughly digested and assimilated their knowledge that they are able to speak simply and directly about abstruse things. The dialect of specialists is sometimes accepted as the penalty of too much knowledge; it is either pure pedantry or lack of skill in statement.

## SHAKESPEARE IN A MASTER HAND

**P**ROFESSOR THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, of Yale University, is a scholar of unimpeachable thoroughness and of really profound learning, who has never lost either the sense of humor or the charm and power of broad human interest.

It is a matter of indifference what subject he writes about; he is always intelligible and always interesting. When he published his extensive work on Chaucer a good many people were asking whether it was possible to say anything more about a writer whose work had been so exhaustively and minutely studied. Professor Lounsbury set all doubt at rest by saying many new things, and saying

MR. GEORGE DOUGLAS

them in a very fresh and simple way. His biography of James Fenimore Cooper is a model of first-hand work thoroughly digested and presented with charming frankness and vivacity. The latest volume from this broad-minded scholar deals with "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," and is the first of a series of volumes tracing and describing the widely varying views of Shakespeare as a dramatist held in England and on the continent to the beginning of the nineteenth century. This discussion

## To Authors and Publishers

In connection with his work for this magazine, all the books written about are of Mr. Mabie's personal selection. In this choice he is left absolutely free, and in no respect whatever is this selection influenced by the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Authors and publishers will, therefore, kindly refrain from sending any books, intended for review, to the office of this magazine.

The Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

will involve a study of the differences between the ancient and the modern stage, between the English and the French stage, with an account of the changes of taste and practice in the English public and among English playwrights. In the first volume there is a luminous discussion of the so-called unities of time, place and action which divided Shakespeare's contemporaries, and which go to the heart of the different conceptions which underlie the great dramatic forms, ancient and modern, classical and romantic; no more important work for students and readers of Shakespeare has come from the hand of any American author. It is an admirable example of broad, lucid exposition: simple, natural and touched with humor. Professor Lounsbury is not afraid of being interesting.

## A CHARMING ESSAYIST

**W**HEN "Obiter Dicta" appeared many people gave a sigh of relief; here again was a volume of essays full of literary flavor, but full also of a personality at once attractive and pungent. So many essays bear the professional mark and are so correctly conventional in form and manner that there came a delightful sense of free movement and engaging frankness with the advent of Mr. Birrell. Less penetrating in literary insight than Mr. Bagelot, who must be counted one of the original

eloquent homilies to which men have had the opportunity to listen in our day. It is well to have a shelf full of good biographies always at hand for recreation, for stimulation and for encouragement. Children whose attention is difficult to arrest are often greatly interested in the lives of men of action because such books deal with realities. There are many good biographies for young readers, dealing with men of heroic temper and heroic labors: Alfred the Great, William of Orange, Washington, Franklin and Lincoln, for illustration. There are a few biographies which ought to be in every household, and among them, for people of our race at least, must be counted "Plutarch's Lives"; Boswell's "Johnson"; Trevelyan's "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay"; Mrs. Kingsley's biography of her husband; "The Early Life of Charles James Fox," by Trevelyan; Stanley's "Life of Dr. Arnold";

"The Life and Letters of Huxley"; General Grant's "Memoirs," and Lockhart's "Scott."

The story of Carlyle, by Froude, although it is very one-sided, is intensely interesting; and the letters of Lamb, of J. R. Green, of Horace Walpole, and Mr. Howell's "Literary Friends and Acquaintances" are all delightful reading.



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL



MISS MARY JOHNSTON

forces in English essay writing, the author of "Obiter Dicta" has sound taste and clear discernment of literary values; less quaintly humorous and tenderly whimsical than Charles Lamb, he has a wit of his own which makes the reading of one of his books a holiday for the mind. In his latest volume, "Essays and Addresses," Mr. Birrell deals with some very serious subjects without losing that delightfully easy attitude and light touch which have added the word "Birrelling" to current speech. The essay on John Wesley in most hands would have turned out a very heavy affair; but Mr. Birrell knows how to be serious without being ponderous. His manner is so intimate and so unassuming that his keenness of thought and his admirable good judgment are accepted as a matter of course, and the unwary are likely to find that they are entertained so well that they escape a proper sense of obligation to a thinker of very clear mind and very sound perceptions of what is wholesome in life and good in art.

## BIOGRAPHY

**T**HERE is no more interesting reading than that which is to be found in biographies, and none more profitable. Doctor Jowett once said that in the future morals would be taught largely from biographies, and "Plutarch's Lives" have been happily described as the "pasturage of great minds." Real life is quite as fascinating as fictitious life, and, as a rule, far more educational in its influence; one fine example of a virtue illustrated in action is more effective and stimulating than the clearest exposition of that virtue in a text-book. General Gordon's career has probably inspired more men to resolute performance of duty than any modern treatise on ethics, and Robert Louis Stevenson's plucky fight against disease and disabilities is one of the most



MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL

Doctor Mitchell draws three or four admirable portraits, reveals with great distinctness the influence of events upon natures which yield to rather than shape circumstances, and gives the narrative continuous variety by reason of a great number of delicate strokes, each bringing out some phase of nature, some trait or idiosyncrasy. The novel is rich in the knowledge of life.

Hamilton W. Mabie



## Flowers for Bed and Border

By Eben E. Rexford

**T**HREE are many combinations of flowers which can be made in such a manner as to produce striking and pleasing results with but little trouble by those who are familiar with their colors, their habits

of growth, and their season of flowering. But without this knowledge the amateur florist is quite likely to make serious mistakes. Lack of color harmony brings disappointment of a most discouraging kind. Tall plants and low ones, grown in the wrong places, offend the eye, and ignorance of the flowering season of the plants made use of often gives half a bed without a blossom, while the other half is gay with color.

The artistic effects which may be secured by massing plants is just beginning to be understood. Heretofore plants have been scattered about to such an extent that the effect has been lacking in dignity—a blotch of one color here, of another there, and not much of any one color anywhere. In order to bring out the beauty of any color in the ordinary garden there must be considerable of it in a body.

### When the Flower Bed is Circular

THE gardener must belong to the impressionist school if he would have his garden effective at a distance. Pre-Raphaelism in the garden should be confined to the little plot of ground with which the owner comes into such close contact that he loses sight of none of the details of the work done in it. It is for the garden where one can enjoy the individuality of each flower in it. Such a garden, viewed from the street or from a distance, invariably disappoints. The impression is one of weakness instead of strength.

A most charming combination—a symphony in yellow—is made by using two varieties of Rudbeckia and the annual Coreopsis. If the bed is to be a circular one use several strong roots of Rudbeckia Golden Glow in the centre. About this use *R. fulgida*. This variety has a single flower with a dark brown, conelike centre, and blooms so profusely that it is literally a solid mass of flowers from the middle of August to the coming of frost.

For the outer row use Coreopsis, which will have to be grown from seed, as it is an annual. This, like the Rudbeckia, is a very prolific bloomer. Rudbeckia Golden Glow will grow to a height of about six feet in good soil. *R. fulgida* will grow from three to four feet, and the Coreopsis will bring the flowering line well down to the ground.

### How to Avoid Monotony in Color

IN THESE three flowers there are three distinct shades of yellow. The Coreopsis is dark in tone with brown shadings. *R. fulgida* is a rich orange, and Golden Glow is a clear, pure yellow. Such a combination will produce a most magnificent effect, and monotony of color will be avoided because of the employment of different shades which harmonize perfectly with each other. A bed of this sort on my own lawn, last season, was greatly admired by visitors. It lighted up the place like a big bonfire.

A bed should be at least eight feet across in order to afford sufficient room for the full development of the plants named. Golden Glow should occupy a space a yard across. Set *R. fulgida* eighteen inches from it, and the same distance apart in the row, and have the Coreopsis a foot apart.

The same color effect can be secured in the border by using Golden Glow in the background, with the other two plants in front of it in the order already mentioned.

The beauty of this combination will not be realized before the middle of August, as the Rudbeckias seldom come into bloom earlier than that. But from that time on to cold weather it will remain a thing of beauty.

### How a Contrast May be Secured

A VERY brilliant bed may be made by using the scarlet Salvia—*S. splendens*—in the centre. Have several plants in order to make sure of a sufficient border of color. Surround them with the pale yellow Phlox *Drummondii*—which is an annual of the easiest culture—and use Madame Salleroi Geraniums as an edging. The soft color of the Phlox—which is really so delicate in tone that it can hardly be called a decided color—not only harmonizes exquisitely with the velvety richness and intensity of scarlet in the Salvia, but also affords a contrast which makes the darker flower all the more effective.

### A Combination Which is Effective

FOR a low, flat bed near the path, or where it can be looked down upon from the windows of the dwelling, annual Phlox in three colors will be found very satisfactory. Plant the centre of the bed with the pale yellow variety. Let there be a mass of it at least four feet across. Next to it use the rose-colored variety, and edge the bed with the pure white sort. Such a combination has the merit of being extremely delicate and dainty in effect.

Hollyhocks, to be effective, should be planted in such a manner as to secure color contrast as well as harmony. If you have both scarlet and rose-colored kinds to plant do not make the mistake of having these colors close to each other. They will kill each other, as the artists say. Keep the scarlet ones by themselves, with some of the pale yellow kinds, or pure white ones, to furnish the necessary contrast, and plant the pink ones at some distance, along with white or yellow ones, or both, if you want considerable variety. But be sure to have a mass of each color if you would avoid a "spotty" effect. This you may obtain by having three or four plants of a color together.

### An Effect Which is Charming

PERENNIAL PHLOX is rapidly becoming a garden favorite, and its popularity is richly deserved. But it is a very easy matter to plant it in such a manner as to make it an eyesore. There are several shades of lilac and mauve and rosy violet which are, when seen apart from each other, extremely lovely because of the soft, delicate tones which characterize them. But put them alongside each other, or in the company of the carmine, crimson and scarlet varieties, and the result is a most unpleasant discord of color. But plant either of these colors or shades, in a mass, and use the pure white sort as a foil, and the effect will be charming.

The various shades of red, of which this plant has many, are almost as combinative as the more delicate colors, and nothing will bring about harmony between them when planted close together. The only way to manage them is to keep each shade of color by itself, and grow white varieties with them to provide the contrast needed. The scarlet, carmine and crimson sorts will give a much more brilliant effect than the mauves and lilacs, but they lack the delicate beauty of the latter. Do not attempt to grow either without making liberal use of white.

### One of Our Most Hardy Plants

A MOST beautiful bed may be made by using white and rose-colored Phlox. For the centre select the tall-growing white kind—this sometimes grows to be five feet high—and plant about it a row of the bright rose-colored kind, selecting a sort which does not grow to a height greater than three feet. About this plant the dwarf white kind, which seldom gets to be more than eighteen inches high. This will give you a bed which will be sure to please you, and it will have the merit of being permanent, and will improve with age if properly cared for.

As there is a great difference in the height of many of the varieties of the same color it will be necessary to study your catalogues well before ordering the Phlox in order to make sure of getting the kind best adapted to your particular purpose. When this plant is used intelligently it will surprise you with its decorative abilities. Of all our hardy plants it is one of the very best, and I think a good many persons would give it the first place on the list. Nothing excels it for solid masses of color, as its panicles frequently measure a foot across, and a strong plant will often send up a score of stalks, each one crowned with bloom. When I speak of it as a solid mass of color I am not indulging in a figure of speech, but stating a literal fact.

### When a Brilliant Effect is Wanted

A BRILLIANT bed may be made by combining yellow Coreopsis with purple Petunias—the grandiflora type, with extremely large, ruffled flowers. The small-flowered kind is not effective in a combination like this. The two colors are rich in tone, and harmonize well, and the effect of them, in contrast with each other, is very fine. One merit of such a bed is the ease with which it can be made, another is the small amount of care required to keep it looking well, and a third is its cheapness. Two five-cent papers of seed will cover the cost of the plants used in it.

A fine combination for the border is Helianthus *maximus* as a background, with Pyrethrum *uliginosum* in front. This Helianthus is of a very rich shade of yellow. Its flowers, which are semi-double, are about three inches across. Being borne on long, slender stems, they are very graceful, and

have none of that stiffness and formality of habit which characterize most members of the extensive family to which it belongs. The Pyrethrum is given the name of Giant Daisy because of the resemblance of its flowers to those of the meadow favorite. The only difference between them is that of size. There are few flowering plants more floriferous than this Pyrethrum, and as it grows to a height of three feet and branches freely, it furnishes a great quantity of blossoms which are pretty in themselves, and also when seen as a mass. The white and gold of this combination are remarkably pleasing in border or bed.

### Tall-Growing Aster are Effective

THE tall-growing perennial Aster, like *Nova Anglia* and *rosea*, are peculiarly effective when used in combination with the Pyrethrum described above. The flowers of these Aster are of a soft, rosy purple. The plant grows to a height of five and six feet, and branches freely, and every branch will be literally covered with bloom. Fine specimens give a grand show of color, which, however, is not properly appreciated when seen by itself. It is too soft and delicate to make a strong appeal to the eye unless seen in contrast with some such flower as the Pyrethrum. The white of the latter plant brings out the beauty of the Aster so fully that the most careless visitor cannot fail to be attracted by it. Another good combination is that of these Aster with Goldenrod.

The varieties of Aster named have been developed from the native type by the skill of the florist, and there is enough of the old vagrant blood in them to make them boon companions of the Goldenrod with which their ancestors have so long been on terms of most friendly intimacy, and the corner you devote to these plants will have a peculiar charm about it in the autumn.

### To Have a Radiant Glow of Color

IF YOU want a radiant glow of color—one that you can warm yourself by, and almost see palpitate with its intensity—try scarlet Oriental Poppies in a mass or a row, with Eschscholtzia in the foreground. If you think the colors of these two plants alone too barbaric in their splendor, tone them down by edging the bed or border where you grow them with Achillea *alba*. The white of this pretty little flower will hold the gold and scarlet of the flowers behind it well up from the green of the sward, and furnish just enough neutral color to save the combination from the charge of gaudiness. Gaudiness, however, is not just the word to use in this connection, for the colors referred to are in no respect coarse or not in keeping with artistic taste. They are so intense in tone as to be almost too powerful when not relieved by a color which subdues them to some extent. Here, as in most combinations, the great value of white is proven.

Dahlias, planted in a haphazard fashion as regards color, lose most of their charm. But plant scarlet or maroon sorts where they can have the contrast afforded by a white variety, and note how richly, how beautifully, the dark colors come out. Or use pink and pale yellow—never the dark yellows, or those having shades of orange in them—with pure white, in the same group, and see what a delightful chord of color they will give. But let a plant of the dull red varieties, or of purple or plum-color, get in among them and the effect is quite as painful as when one hears a harshly discordant note in a strain of music that would otherwise be perfect.

### Make Liberal Use of Yellow

THE Amaranthus is seldom made use of, but it deserves a place in all gardens, because of its ability to produce effects which few other plants can. It grows to a height of three or four feet and branches well, and every branch will be laden with flowers. These are small individually, but there will be hundreds, perhaps thousands, clustered along each pendent spike, so closely set that they make the slender stalks look like strings of chenille. These flowers are of a dark, Indian red. With a yellow-flowered plant as a central feature of the bed—Rudbeckia *fulgida* will answer the purpose excellently, its orange tone harmonizing well with the dull red of the Amaranthus—the richness of color in the latter, which is there notwithstanding its dullness, will come out strongly, and with an effect which no other flower I know of could produce. To make the combination still more rich in color edge the bed with Pyrethrum of the Golden Feather variety.

I have made frequent and liberal use of yellow in the combinations described—not because I am partial to this color, but because of its value in bringing out the strong points of other colors. It has the same effect in the garden that sunshine has on the landscape,



### Watch Protection

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case—made of two substantial layers of solid gold and a thin layer of stiffening metal between—is an improvement on solid gold watch cases. The only difference between the two is the placing of stiffening metal, which makes the Boss Case stronger and a better protection to the works, otherwise they are alike—in appearance, thickness and size. In price the Jas. Boss Case is much more economical. The

**JAS. BOSS**  
Stiffened Gold  
Watch Case

will not wear thin—a solid gold case will, after 25 years! wear a Jas. Boss Case is as stiff and nearly as heavy as ever; a solid case soon wears away, bends and dents under pressure, and injures the works. Every genuine Jas. Boss Case has this mark inside. Sold by every jeweler.

The Keystone Watch Case Company  
PHILADELPHIA



"Standard of Highest Merit"

**FISCHER**  
PIANOS.

THE NEW SCALE Fischer yields a wonderfully pure quality of tone, combined with great power and durability; it stamps the Fischer Piano with an individuality that no other Piano possesses.

61  
Years  
Established  
Over  
110,000  
Sold

BY OUR NEW METHOD of Easy Payments every home is at once enabled to possess and enjoy a High-Grade Piano. Pianos delivered to all parts of the United States. Write for catalogue, terms and all particulars.

J. & C. FISCHER  
164 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.



**Ivers & Pond**  
PIANOS.

FOR large pictures, showing in detail the chaste and refined designs of our latest models, send for our new catalogue. We make pianos of but one quality—the highest; better cannot be made.

**HOW TO BUY.** Wherever in the United States no dealer sells them we send Ivers & Pond Pianos on trial at our risk. If the piano fails to please, it returns at our expense, for railway freights both ways. Distance makes no difference. Shall we send you our catalogue (free), quote lowest prices and explain our unique easy pay plans? Then write us to-day.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO., 117 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

# Seeing Things Outdoors

By Professor S. C. Schmucker

ILLUSTRATIONS BY KATHARINE SCHMUCKER

**T**HE great spring rush is on. Out of bulb and tuber come the sweet spring flowers that are staring every sunny bank; out from the roots and the trunks comes the rich store of sap that is building leaf and blossom on our trees; out of the warm Southland come the birds whose song for the next few months is to be the sweetest melody Nature renders; out of the ocean come the schools of fish whose run up our rivers is one of the characteristic features of the spring's advance.

Ever since last July the trees have been getting ready. As fast as the rich sap is built up in the leaf it is taken down through the inner layers of the bark. Much of the precious substance is stored away in the silver grain that runs from the centre of the tree to the bark; but probably most of it is carried down to the roots and gorges them with food, stored beyond the reach of frost. As soon as winter begins to break, and even before the snow has left the forest, this sap begins its return journey up the tree, this time traveling not through the inner layers of the bark, but up the outer layers of the wood. It is this rising flow of richness that is tapped from our splendid native sugar maples.

The roots of the trees are covered with a fine plushlike coating of delicate hairs. Into these the water soaks from the ground, and once there and mixed with the substances inside, it cannot come out nearly so readily. This is just what happens when, to use a practical illustration, prunes are put to soak in water over night. By morning the water has filled the fruit until it is plump, and if a tube were inserted at one point, from this a stream of prune juice would slowly flow.

#### What Happens When the Tree Bends

THE watery sap taken up by the root-plush is passed by the hairs to pipes beginning near the heart of the root, and then up to the stem. The very fact that these pipes are small makes the water rise in them just as ink soaks into a blotter, or oil rises in the wick of a lamp.

Meanwhile the water is evaporating from the upper part of the tree and is in this way producing a suction which serves to draw the sap to higher levels. The most perfect pumps can only raise water thirty-four feet in an unbroken column; so this would be of little value in tall trees were it not for the introduction of small bubbles of air into the column of sap.

This makes of it an alternation of bubble and sap, bubble and sap. In such a column water rises to higher levels, though of course in far less quantity than if the stream were unbroken.

Meantime the tree is swaying with every breath of wind. Every time it bends the tubes are flattened and the sap is forced upward out of



"THE GREAT SPRING RUSH IS ON"

sheet of browns and bronzes, while across the lower part of his back, and across his tail, flashes a set of bars made of all the colors of the rainbow. These are magnificent hues that depend on surface structure and not on patches of pigment. They are the colors of the mother-of-pearl, and not of the emerald; of the opal, and not of the ruby. They are the colors that shimmer and gleam, that alter with every altering angle of the light.

Beneath this is the sombre hue that every one knows. The gorgeous colors are so faint that they only catch the eye of his dusky mate and of the genuine lover of birds.

In February the Caleb and the Joshua of the advancing hosts reached us; in March

exposure, if we have a sudden burst of very warm spring weather sometimes the bloodroot will get here first and its white stars will catch every eye. Farther back in the woods, if the sun is warm, the hepaticas will get ahead of the bloodroot; but if the weather grows only slowly warmer the arbutus will often beat them both.

But whatever the order in which they come the arbutus is certainly the favorite with most people. The bloodroot and the hepatica droop quickly, and the arbutus keeps beautiful long after being plucked. It is one of the few wild flowers that is commonly offered for sale, during the season, in our large cities. And it is a charming flower to hunt. There is something so elusive about it, and it is so satisfactory when found. Few odors are more delicate than that of the arbutus, and when the perfume has for its accompaniment the woody odor of freshly disturbed leaves and moss the charm is complete. Have you noticed the color of the arbutus? If it grows out in the open sun it is quite rose-red; in more protected situations it is a faint pink; but when it nestles under the leaves it is



WHEN THE BIRDS COME

the main army arrived. One morning we are wakened by the cackle and clatter, the chuckle and cough of the newly landed visitors. Whatever doubts we may have had of the advent of spring are now dispelled. The birds soon break into small tribes that settle each in its own little clump of trees.

Any one who has evergreens on his place is almost sure of a colony of his own, and a cemetery with its shady cluster is sure to be seized upon.

In this month the blackbirds' nests are quite well under way. To this part of his duty the father blackbird is very faithful. He is quite willing to take care of the eggs while his wife goes out for a little exercise. This is the more creditable because in this manner many bird husbands do not have any realizing sense of their duties.



#### When the Farmer Begins to Plow

WHILE he has young on the nest the blackbird gathers insects almost exclusively. When the farmer begins to plow the bird follows him fearlessly through the furrows. It is a cut-worm now and a wire-worm then, and a big white grub still later that he gathers.

And here he does the farmer the utmost service. He is quite a stately bird as he walks through the rows. Most of our common birds that fly well walk indifferently, and are very apt to hop along the ground, lifting both feet at once. But the blackbird walks deliberately and with dignified poise; he also flies very well indeed. Even here he has a marked trait of his own, for when he has no great distance to go he keeps his tail until the end of it looks like the letter V. To these little eccentricities of manner he adds a cast of eye that is absolutely awesome. That a black bird should have a bright yellow eye seems altogether out of place, and it gives him a look of pert inquisitiveness that with his fearlessness and his eternal cackle makes him quite an original character.

The long debate as to whether a blackbird is the farmer's friend or his foe has, I suppose, been fairly well settled by this time. He is his friend in the spring and his enemy in the fall. In the spring he eats insects, and in the fall he eats grain. In the spring the colonies are scattered and the farmers reap the benefits of this good work. In the fall the colonies reunite into a great horde, and the bad work is chiefly detrimental to a few farmers in each locality. That these should be his uncompromising foes is not unnatural.

#### The Blackbird is Not Black

THE blackbird's name is a reproach to us. He is not black. That is only the setting. Over his head and breast plays the most exquisite series of peacock greens and blues, and down his back runs a splendid

clear, beautiful and waxy white. We are told, on the authority of Eugene Field, that "the color doesn't matter when you're seein' things at night." But it does. Most night-blooming flowers are white, and when the arbutus nestles into dark places it is white. For white is the best color for a flower that in dark places wants to catch the eye of a roving fly or bee or butterfly. To this whiteness night-growing flowers usually add a powerful fragrance. The arbutus, when found beneath the leaves, is of a most delicious fragrance, while that which grows in the open is often quite lacking in perfume. The rose color catches the eye of the hovering fly and attracts him to the nectar. In this way the flower is helped to set its seed. But all the allurements of a penetrating scent and of lustrous whiteness are necessary to guide the fly to the flower that nestles in the dark.

#### Why the Flowers Hate Ants

THIS nectar, lying so close to the ground, would be a great temptation to ants. Now the flowers hate ants. They are only willing to give honey to insects that can carry pollen from blossom to blossom and thus set the seed. But ants are so smooth that pollen falls off them as from a coat of mail. The arbutus has provided itself with a defense against them. It stuffs the throat of the flower with a bunch of hair. For some reason a hairy surface is quite distasteful to ants. I suppose the fine tips get into their spiracles and are like grass-blades getting into our nostrils.

#### When North America was Warmer

THE trailing arbutus has only one very near relative, and it lives in Japan. This tells to the botanist a strange story. When North America was warmer the parent of both spread over Northern America and Asia. With the descent of the ice cap, in the glacial period, the flowers were forced downward, one on the east coast of Asia and one on the east coast of America. They have been separated just long enough and under surroundings just different enough to have made a little difference in their appearance and habit, and yet their common origin is still easily traceable.

# The Crawford Shoe

For Men \$3.50  
and Women,

OUR SPRING STYLES are all ready, and comprise the greatest variety of approved New York, London and Paris fashions ever shown in correct footwear for men and women.

We show four of these styles below. We have seventy-five others. All styles and leathers—highest quality—one price.

Drop postal for Crawford Art Plates of Costumes and Pastimes—the handsomest and most novel shoe catalogue ever issued. Lithographed in ten colors, showing fashionable gowns photographed on live models, with complete description of the gowns. The Pastime Cards show American out-door life.

#### Style No. 227

Our new Colonial for Women. This will be the most popular Spring Shoe, for house and dress wear.



Made of Imported Patent Calf, plain toe and new style Cuban heel. Can also furnish this same style made of dull kid. Medium light sole.

#### Style No. 302

One of our newest and daintiest Easter shapes for dress. Made of Imported Patent Calf, Louis XV heel, soft glove kid top, turned sole, button style. Also made in lace style of Vic Kid in both lace and button style.



#### Style No. 245

Woman's Velour Calf, Blucher Cut Oxford.



This will be one of the most popular Oxfords worn the coming season. Made also of Patent Calf. And in lace style of Imported Patent Leather, Imported Enamel, and Vic Kid. Made in button Oxford of Imported Patent Calf. Latest style heel, stitching and perforations are used—medium heavy extension sole.

#### Style No. 345

A handsome lace boot for women; has outside extension sole, English toe, kid tip, and military heel. Designed for street wear.



#### MEN'S SHOES

We have only shown cuts of women's shoes, but we have an equally handsome and extensive line for men. Newest styles—all sizes—all leathers—for all purposes.

The Crawford Shoe is sold by first-class shoe dealers everywhere. If not found in your town we can fit you through our Mail Order Department. Delivered prepaid anywhere in the United States and Dependencies, and all countries in the Parcel Post Union, on receipt of \$3.75 (25c is for delivery). Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

**The Crawford Shoe Makers**  
Mail Order Dept., Room 11  
140 Duane St., New York City, U.S.A.

**Men's Stores** BOSTON: 169 Tremont Street, 160 Summer Street, NEW YORK: 93 Nassau Street, 825 Broadway, 54 West 2d Street, 150 West 125th Street, BROOKLYN: 43 Fulton Street, WASHINGTON: 903 Pennsylvania Avenue, BALTIMORE: 208 East Baltimore Street.

**Women's Stores** NEW YORK: 169 Tremont Street, NEW YORK: 137 Fulton Street (down town), 825 Broadway, 64 West 2d Street, 150 W. 125th Street, BROOKLYN: 43 Fulton Street, BALTIMORE: 208 East Baltimore Street, WASHINGTON: 903 Pennsylvania Avenue.

**Factories:**  
New York City and Brockton, Mass.



## A Sower of Beauty

By Franklin B. Willey



MRS. E. L. CONNALLY

MONG the passengers on Southern railroad train, a few years ago, was a sweet-faced woman who excited the curiosity of a fellow-traveler by frequently reaching out of the car window beside her and gently shaking something that she held in her hand. So unobtrusively was this done that apparently no other passenger noticed it. Indeed, the one who did happen to see it might not have done so had there been anything in the view from the car to divert the mind from the wearisome monotony of the journey. But the landscape showed only a dreary sameness of contour and color, and the traveler, forbidden to read on the train, was gazing about him when he chanced to observe what his neighbor was doing, and grew absorbed in trying to make out why she did it.

The object in her hand seemed to be a small salt or pepper caster, which she refilled from a shopping-bag evidently well stored with some kind of coarse powder or fine-grained seed. But the reason for her unusual action was not apparent; and when she left the train, some time later, the matter still remained as much of a mystery as ever.

Several months afterward, while out walking in Atlanta with a resident of that city, the traveler saw his fellow passenger driving by, and asked his friend who she was.

"She is Mrs. Connally, the wife of Dr. E. L. Connally, one of our wealthiest citizens," was the reply, "and the daughter of Georgia's great 'war Governor' and United States Senator, Joseph E. Brown."

When the traveler told what he had seen her do on the train his friend smiled.

"Where were your wits," he exclaimed, "that you couldn't make out what she was doing? She was sowing flower-seed, of course. Beauty, she believes, makes life brighter and better. So she sows the highways and byways and barren places with it in the shape of flowers. By-the-way, as you're going over that same route again today, you keep your eyes open, and I haven't a doubt you'll see something worth seeing."

But when the traveler started on his trip his friend's words had been forgotten, and he settled back in his seat, resolved to doze away as much of the tiresome journey as possible. Before long, however, he was roused by delighted exclamations, which soon became so rapturous that he sat up and looked about for the cause of the commotion. Every one was gazing out of the car windows and pointing here and there; and when he glanced out himself, he, too, exclaimed in delight and stared with all his eyes.

For the blank miles were transformed. The once uninteresting landscape had blossomed into beauty. The small bagful of seed, sown by the wayside and wafted far and wide by the wind, had sprung up into a radiant sisterhood of scarlet poppies, thousands upon thousands of them, to gladden tired eyes and revive drooping spirits. It was amazing to see over what an immense area they had spread. They fringed the tracks with flame for mile after mile. They flared from the sides of the cuts, and blazed along the top against the pale blue sky. They swept in fiery torrents down the embankments, and broke into crimson spray at the bottom. Here and there they even spread out into the green meadows in blood-red pools, or roiled like cascades of rubies down the nearer hill-slopes. At one point in a woodland they had partly encircled in their brilliant embrace a huge gray rock, down which a beardlike streamer of moss hung from an outstretched limb, and had even crept up a crevice in its front as if to clasp it closer, reminding one, as a lover of Tennyson remarked, of Vivien trying to hegiule Merlin in the wild woods of Broceliande.

So mind and eye were alike benefited by the sight of these myriads of "floral apostles" that with voiceless lips preached the creed of the helpfulness of beauty. To sow them was a simple act. Yet how immeasurable was the harvest of joy and cheer they yielded. Most of us are willing to beautify the spots that we ourselves can enjoy. But few of us think of brightening the places which we may never see again, yet which a handful of seed may transform into sources of beauty and joy to the multitudes coming after. The lesson taught by the wayside poppies was one that might well convert all who saw them into sowers of beauty.

## Why Not a Woman's Face?

By Julia Fraser

FOR more than fifty years our Government has been making postage stamps. The first issue, in 1847, represented but two values, five and ten cents, and on each was printed the likeness of a prominent man—a policy ever since continued. The only exception to this rule was in 1869, when locomotives, steamboats and eagles for a while disfigured our stamps. This issue was soon withdrawn and the more dignified style has since prevailed.

Within the last ten years there have been three special series commemorating great events. But the regular issue now in general use came out in 1890, with reprints in '94 and '95. Franklin, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield are respectively on the one, two, three, four, five and six cent stamps; a new value, the eight-cent, appeared, and General W. T. Sherman's face adorns it; Webster is on the ten-cent, Clay on the fifteen-cent, Jefferson on the thirty-cent, and Perry on the ninety-cent stamp. There were also added two higher denominations, the two-dollar and the five-dollar, with Madison's and John Marshall's portraits.

Other men's faces have appeared at different times and been retired, but never has a woman's face adorned a stamp of a regular issue. And this in a country where women are honored and revered as nowhere else. Other nations have women's faces on their stamps. Why not the United States? Surely we have representative women enough. There was Dorothea Dix, for instance, whose work for the insane marked an era; Maria Mitchell, whose pure mentality and magnificent reasoning faculty made her preeminent; Frances Willard, whose reform work claims recognition; not to mention our many noted literary women. There is also a dusky face well worth considering: the face of a woman who holds a unique position in our history and who had much to do in keeping alive that struggling English colony on the James River—why not her face? In paying this tribute to a brave woman of a warrior race our Government would be doing a gracious act to a people whom it has not always treated tactfully. Why not Pocahontas?



## The Story of Five Generations

By Mrs. W. W. Bradshaw

THE great-great-grandfather, and the centre of this group of five generations, is David F. Williams, who was eighty-seven years old when this picture was taken. He was born in Virginia, but when quite young moved with his father to Kentucky. In his sixteenth year he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder for sixty years. His occupation through life was farming. At the time of his death he was living on the farm he had purchased when he was first married.

In September, 1832, he married Miss Nancy Dougherty, of Barren County, Kentucky. By her he had four sons and three daughters. Up to the time of his death he was generally in good health but for the lameness caused by an attack of grip in his eighty-third year, which made it necessary for him to use a cane and crutch when walking. His mind was clear and his memory good until the day of his death.

The other persons in the group shown above are his second child, Mrs. Turk, who is standing at his left, with her eldest child, Mrs. Young, on her left; to Mr. Williams's right is Mrs. Cole, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Young, and beside her, her eldest child, Rollen Cole, making five generations in all. All of them live in a radius of three miles, near Burkesville, Cumberland County, in their "Happy Old Kentucky Home."

## The Sanctuary

By Louise Morgan Sill

DEAR little arms that 'round me twine,  
Dear little heart that leans on mine,  
You are so small—the world goes by  
And never sees us, you and I,  
Who sit in some sweet, sheltered place  
And whisper in a close embrace.  
But oh, if all the trumpet flare  
Of all the pageant passing there,  
If all the beauty of the earth,  
All treasures of whatever worth,  
The glory of triumphal things—  
The gift of fame, the wealth of kings—  
If these and more were offered me  
For you, my child, in barter free,  
I'd give my answer in a smile,  
And hug you to my soul the while!

## The Czar's Mascot

By Mabel Thacher Washburn

MANY monarchs have found relaxation from the conventionalities of court society in the "bonne camaraderie" of the player-folk. Those who devote themselves to art must possess imagination, and imagination gives to "great Mistress Life" the accent, the charm which translates existence from a dull, daily grind to a feast of the gods.

It is well known that Alexander II, of Russia, delighted in passing many leisure hours "behind the scenes" at the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburg. A famous French actress, who was, during the latter part of Alexander's reign, the leading woman of the company, has told me of the kindly, unaffected man who, many a morning, attended the rehearsals, and who insisted that in the democratic atmosphere of the stage he should be treated, not as Emperor of all the Russias, but simply as an ordinary gentleman. The father of his people, who freed the serfs, was too great a man to seek adulation.

The ingénue of the company, Madame Lagrange, was, as artist and woman, beloved by all. Her art was of that delicate, finished order which appeals at once to the senses and the intellect. Her personality was gentle, gay, with the blitheness of a child, of a sweetness which made her the idol of St. Petersburg. The Czar enthusiastically appreciated her as an artist, and felt so sincere a friendship for her that he often called her, in half-serious jest, his "mascot."

Madame Lagrange, who was a most devoted wife and mother, at times felt that her domestic duties urged a retirement from the work she loved so well and to such purpose. But the Imperial Theatre is directly under the personal control of the Czar. And whenever Madame Lagrange proffered her petition to be permitted to retire at the close of the season the Emperor would persuade her to remain a little longer the delight of St. Petersburg.

"Why," he would laughingly declare, "when you leave the theatre I shall lose my mascot. All my good fortune will go with you."

And Madame Lagrange, happy to feel that her term of usefulness was not ended, would yield to the Emperor's wish.

So seasons passed. But one day the kindly pleading of the Czar failed to persuade her. She told him that she, in all seriousness, felt her retirement to be wise, and he, of course, gave his consent. But with, perhaps, one of those inexplicable impulses we call premonitions, he repeated to her, half gayly, half sadly, his former remonstrance.

"So you will really leave me," he said. "Well, I must let you go, little Mascot, but with you goes my good fortune."

The next day Alexander II was assassinated.

## The Girl Who Laughs

By John Howard Todd

THE girl who laughs—God bless her!—  
Thrice blesses herself the while;  
No music of earth  
Has nobler worth  
Than that which voices a smile.

The girl who laughs—men love her;  
She lifts from the heart of despair  
Its burden of woe  
And coaxes the glow  
Of joy to the brow of care.

The girl who laughs—wan sorrow  
Comes by, and a glistening tear  
Has stolen the glints  
Of rainbow tints  
And pictured a world of cheer.

The girl who laughs—life needs her;  
There is never an hour so sad  
But wakes and thrills  
To the rippling trills  
Of the laugh of a lass who's glad.

## PANTASOTE

WINS THE

## GOLD MEDAL

AT THE

## Pan-American Exposition

Pantasote has won Four Highest Awards: the first being that of the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR, 1893; the second the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE's Edward Longstreth Medal, in 1898; the third the Award of the NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION, 1899, and the fourth the Gold Medal PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Adopted by United States Government,  
Leading Railways, Transatlantic Lines,  
Furniture Makers, Carriage Upholsterers  
as the *only* satisfactory substitute for leather.

Pantasote having been on the market ten years, has had the test of time, which has established it as standard  
Unlike other leather substitutes it contains no cellulose or other dangerous substances.



Pantasote does not rot, peel or crack; is always flexible and looks exactly like morocco. It can be cleansed with soap and water, and is not affected by heat or cold.

Made in plain leather grains or richly embossed designs in all standard colors.

## A Piece 18 x 18 in. for 25c in Stamps

Free Sample, 15 x 6 in., for your upholsterer's name and a 2-cent stamp.

**CAUTION:** The success of Pantasote has produced many imitators, some of whom are also imitating our advertisements and announcing new and untried goods as "standard." Genuine has "Pantasote" stamped on goods.

**THE PANTASOTE CO.**  
Department B, 29 Broadway, New York City



**THE AMERICAN GIRL** of to day is more than ever interested in an out-door life, and Shooting is a sport which should appeal to them as well as to their brothers. Our RIFLE CONTEST will begin April 1st, and is open to either sex under 20. We will give 100 prizes, amounting to \$1000.00. You may enter if you own

**"STEVENS"**

Send for a copy of our booklet, giving conditions and results for 1901.

Nearly every dealer in Sporting Goods carries a line of our ARMS. We issue a handsome catalogue of interest; yours if requested.

**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.**  
290 Main Street  
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.



**CANDY BY MAIL**  
There is no other candy quite so good as Reymer's—and you can get it by mail just as easily as though you lived next door.

FULL POUND OF  
**Reymer's Best** Prepaid \$1.00

WRITE TO-DAY—YOU'LL HAVE THE CANDY IN A JIFFY

The Booklet, "Candies and Their Uses," is free for the asking.

**Reymer**  
PITTSBURG, PA.

## The Journal's Puzzle School

Each picture represents a well-known American river. No. 1 is the Mississippi River. Now guess the rest, and tell us, in not more than 25 words, what you know about the Mississippi River. In return for your skill in solving the puzzles and writing the article we will give

A Check for \$25.00 to the Person Sending a Correct Solution, and, in the Judgment of the Editor of The Journal, the Best Article About the Mississippi River. A Check for \$10.00 for the Second Correct List and Best Article. A Check for \$5.00 for Each of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Correct Lists and Best Articles, and \$1.00 each for the Next Twenty-Five (25). Thirty (30) Rewards in All, Amounting to \$75.00.

### Special Warning

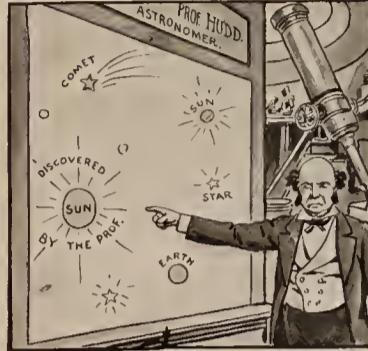
Inclose nothing in your envelope but the slip. That alone. Do not write article on separate slip. Do not send answers sooner than date given. If you violate these conditions your answer will be thrown out. Hundreds were so thrown out last month.



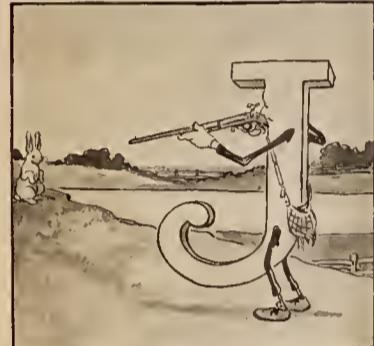
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4



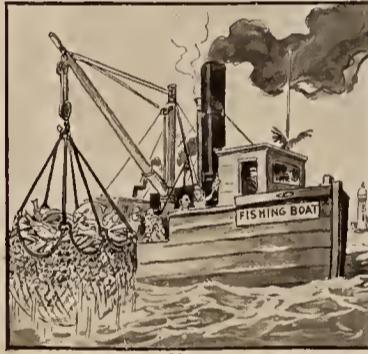
No. 5



No. 6



No. 7



No. 8



No. 9



No. 10



No. 11



No. 12

### Read These Positive Directions

When you settle on the name of the river that you think each picture represents, write it on the line after the same number as the picture on the slip on this page, and use only this slip cut out of the magazine. No others will be considered. Then, below the slip, on the white margin of the page, write your 25-word (or less) article. Do not write your article on a separate slip.

Send as many different sets of solutions as you like, but each must be on a separate slip cut from "The Journal's Puzzle School." The same article of 25 words can be used on each different slip if you like, or a different article, as you may see fit.

Mail your letter so that it will reach Philadelphia not earlier than April 7, and not later than the morning of April 10.

The correct solution of this month's puzzles and the names of reward-receivers will be published in the June JOURNAL. Owing to lack of space, the little articles cannot be published.

NEXT MONTH: 12 MORE PUZZLES

### SOLUTION OF THE FEBRUARY PUZZLES

#### Well-Known American Women

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Mrs. Grover Cleveland | 7 Mrs. Admiral Dewey       |
| 2 Mrs. Eddy             | 8 Susan B. Anthony         |
| 3 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe  | 9 Elizabeth Cady Stanton   |
| 4 Mrs. U. S. Grant      | 10 Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt |
| 5 Mary E. Wilkins       | 11 Madame Nordica          |
| 6 Mrs. Rorer            | 12 Lady Mary Curzon        |

#### PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize—Mary E. Mannix, San Diego, California.  
Second Prize—Miss Jennie Reizenstein, Baltimore, Md.  
Third Prize—Mrs. William H. Marin, LaGrange, Illinois.  
Fourth Prize—Miss Lorraine Lee, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Fifth Prize—Mrs. H. A. Stanley, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Other Prizes—Mrs. Guy Clifton, Gainesville, Georgia; Frank K. Stevens, Angleton, Texas; Marian Neisser, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. F. W. France, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Grace McCulloch, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dee M. White, Danville, Indiana; Mrs. Walter Hudson, St. Louis, Missouri; Mary Conroy Tuohy, New York City; Miss L. Atlee, Lovington, Virginia; Mrs. L. H. Horton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Orie Louise Knight, Woodford, Maine; Mrs. E. N. Connal, Burlington, Kansas; Julia Carpenter, Lockport, New York; Cornelia R. Stein, Des Moines, Iowa; Florence Radcliffe, Washington, D. C.; Margaret Kelsey, Keweenaw Bay, Michigan; Albert L. Barlett, Haverhill, Massachusetts; Mary Eleanor Daniels, Chicago, Illinois; Miss Tubby, Upper Montclair, New Jersey; Fanny Passmore, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. E. W. Bach, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Winfield E. Godshalk, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Mrs. B. R. Barrett, Saratoga Springs, New York; Maude Andrews, Norborne, Missouri; Emma Vale Truth, Washington, D. C.

Three  
Years  
Ago  
we  
said

## "Uneeda Biscuit"

Millions of people read our advertisements, and said: "We'll try **Uneeda Biscuit**."

They tried them, and then they said "We'll use **Uneeda Biscuit**;" and they were so pleased they kept on using them, until now more millions of packages are sold than anybody ever dreamed possible; but that isn't the end of the story.

### Uneeda Biscuit

are better to-day than ever. If everybody knew how good they are, everybody would say to everybody else:—

## "Uneeda Biscuit"



## Mother's Meetings

"Forward, But Not Too Fast"

ANY parental experience in sensible child training or schooling of children will be welcomed to this department. Likewise any experience showing the criminality of the modern cramming system at school—in fact, any experience that will help mothers. Each experience must be told in two hundred words. Full name and address must be given. Address all letters to The Editor of "Mothers' Meetings," The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

### A School-Teacher on Home Study

HAVING taught school for thirteen years I have reached the conclusion that there is no need of this excessive home work. The difficulty lies with the parents, who are naturally anxious to have their children excel, and have a decidedly false impression that to do so the children must prepare much work at home. The teacher who understands his profession knows that there is no need of such excessive preparation.

Again, the feverish haste of American life, combined with the examination system, induces many to urge pupils and teachers to shorten the time generally taken for the school course. The proof of this is seen in the decreasing average age of pupils passing certain examinations. The natural result is that more work must be given or the standard raised to keep the age standard at the normal, instead of setting an age below which none would be allowed to pass.

My private conclusion is that if the children are properly employed in school there is no need of home work. Notwithstanding many complaints I have not during the last five years exacted the ordinary measure of home work. The results of the examinations have been better instead of worse. E. W. Canada.

### "An Ambitious Mother Drove Her On"

I HAVE long been a teacher and know how many of our girls are sacrificed for parents, for diplomas, for ambition. One girl in Michigan—my pupil—was hammered through school, taking music lessons and practicing early and late. She was frail, but an ambitious mother drove her on. She continued in the class, suffering from nervous worry lest she should not satisfy her mother in her examinations. One day she stopped, lay down, and died at sixteen, a sacrifice to her ambitious mother. J. S. Washington.

### Lessons that Baffled Even a Man

I WELL know the trouble I had with three daughters to help them master the endless school-work expected of them. I have worked with them until ten o'clock or later at night over examples which even I, an accountant, found tedious and difficult. Finally I had to take them all three—by our physician's advice—out of school.

One of the best possible object-lessons would be obtained by submitting a week's mathematical problems (to say nothing of other studies) such as are to-day given the average child of ten or twelve years of age to the Sectional Boards (aye, even some of the higher), and I do not think it a wild statement to say that seventy-five per cent. of them would fail utterly to solve them.

Pennsylvania. E. D.

### The Voice of a Little Child

I AM a little girl who goes to a private school, and it costs my mamma five dollars a month. I go there because, in the public school, I had to bound so many States and carry so many books that my eyes and health failed. I was in the Blind Asylum for three years. I can see good now with glasses, excepting sometimes my eyes cross from looking too long at some things.

Texas. W. B.

[Nice commentary on our public-school system, isn't it?—EDITOR.]

### A Minister's Story of a Girl

A HEALTHY girl in my parish once was telling me of the course of study blocked out for her—I use the word "blocked" intelligently with reference to the "carpenters" who control the educational system—in one of the Normal Schools of this State, New York. I told her that if she were my daughter I would cut down three out of four of her studies. She said no, I wouldn't, since the school authorities had their rules and would not change them. I told her I would take her out of school entirely, then. A few months later her letters from school to her mother began to complain of her health: headaches, insomnia, cold hands and feet, etc. She had to sit down and rest while going up the stairs. I pointed out to her mother that her daughter's mental energy was unquestionably sapping her physical strength. The next train took the mother to her child. There has now followed three years of travel, of incessant expenses for doctors, nurses, etc.—and at great cost the girl was eventually saved from insanity. But the "education" is more than lost!

B. New York.

### Is Arithmetic So Essential?

THE bane of our public-school courses is arithmetic. Ask yourself how many of the men and women of your acquaintance ever have occasion to use advanced mathematical knowledge. Certainly a good knowledge of arithmetic is necessary, but too much time is given to the subject.

If less time were given to arithmetic, and our children were thoroughly drilled in reading, composition, writing and spelling, their practical education would be assured.

Here is a true story to illustrate my argument: A young man of energy but little education determined to make for himself a position in life. Leaving home and hiring to a neighbor he saved his wages until he was able to make a part payment on a threshing-machine. Into this work he put such energy and ingenuity that he soon obtained the whole business of the neighborhood. He obtained a competence, married, and purchased a farm opposite to my own home. In conversation with this man he told me that in his trading he never had any difficulty in arithmetical calculation, but that time often hung heavy on his hands because of his lack of general knowledge and his inability to become interested in books. A SCHOOL-TEACHER, Canada.

### The Modern Method in Verse

A CORRESPONDENT in Iowa kindly sends these lines in verse, which can be most appropriately printed here. Unfortunately, as neither the name of the author nor the original source of publication can be traced, proper credit must be omitted:

#### "MAKING A MAN"

Hurry the baby as fast as you can,  
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man.  
Off with his baby clothes, get him into pants.  
Feed him on brain foods and make him advance.  
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,  
Into grammar school; cram him with talk.  
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts.  
Keep on ja-jamming them in till it cracks.  
Once boys grew up at a rational rate,  
Now we develop a man while you wait.  
Rush him through college, compel him to grab  
Of every known subject a dip and a dab.  
Get him into business and after the cash,  
All by the time he can raise a mustache.  
Let him forget he was ever a boy,  
Make gold his god, and its jingle his joy.  
Keep him a-hustling and clear out of breath,  
Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.

### The Method Pursued by One Mother

I WAS ground through the mill of public instruction, and instead of my schooldays being my happiest they were nightmares which I shall never forget and perhaps from which I shall never physically recover. Since my boy of eleven breathed his first breath I have lived in dread of being obliged to put him through the mill also. So far I have been able by extra efforts to earn the wherewithal to send him to a private academy, but as the tuition constantly increases I fear that each year must be his last. I am holding my boy back, insisting that he advance slowly and that he have at least four hours each day to play in the open air. Every once in a while some mother says to me: "What would I not give if my boy looked as well as yours," although I know they add to themselves, "but he is so sick in school." But I am building up his constitution, and thus far I cannot see that his brain is suffering. There is not one woman nor one man in a hundred who could stand the strain to which the children in our public schools are subjected.

M. H. G. Brooklyn.

### How One Mother Saved Her Daughter

MY DAUGHTER started out in life with everything seemingly against her. Naturally delicate, with an inherited lung trouble, it seemed as if a short life were inevitable. But I said she must live. I would cultivate the physical, even if I had to do so to the detriment of the mental. Several mothers of my circle had delicate children, not one of whom ever reached the age of twenty. These children were constantly kept in the schoolroom, or poring over some lesson at home, wearing out both mind and body. Their loss was my gain in the knowledge of how to raise my child. I made her lead a perfectly free, outdoor life. Last summer she was nineteen years old, and up to that time had never spent more than twenty-four months in the schoolroom.

But she is a perfectly healthy girl, ready and able to start out on an educational career. The third of last September she entered a State University and is now doing excellent work with a zeal born of a healthy body and brain.

M. L. D.

Missouri.

### A Mother's List of Good Books

THE following books have given my children so much pleasure and entertainment that other mothers may be helped by knowing of them.

For boys of ten to fifteen: "A Boy of Old Japan"; a story, historically accurate, of the transition years during which Japan was being opened to foreigners; "The Lives of the Hunted"; stories of animals told in Ernest Thompson Seton's fascinating manner; "When We Destroyed the Gaspee"; a sea story of 1772; "Our Devoted Friend, the Dog"; true stories of dogs, showing their heroism and fidelity; "With Taylor on the Rio Grande"; a clever story of the Mexican War; "A Hero of the Hills"; a strong story of the early days of New Hampshire.

For girls from eleven to sixteen: "What Came to Winnifred"; a charming story by the author of the delightful Cricket books; "Betty Seldon, Patriot"; the fortunes of a sweet Connecticut girl in the Revolutionary War; "Fernley House"; one of Laura Richards's well-told tales; "Her Sixteenth Year"; a wholesome story of a girl's life in a New England town.

For the little ones: "The Rosamond Tales"; "The Lonesomest Doll"; "The Grasshoppers' Hop"; and the "Life of an Elephant and of a Bear."

E. R. S.

New Hampshire.

4

What One Mother Did with Two Boys

THIRTY years ago Mrs. L.—was left a young widow with two children. Her husband belonged to a Puritan family—scholars, lawyers and preachers for many generations. Before he died he fixed his great luminous eyes upon his boys.

"I think John will be a preacher and Will an artist," he said. "You will do the best you can with them, Mary!"

"I will do the best I can," she said.

When he was no more she bought a farm, and turned the boys out to make friends with the cows and the sheep, with the trees and the plants. She ate with them and played with them and read to them.

Her friends protested.

"They will think they own you," they said.

"They do own me," she replied.

When they began to study she went with them step by step.

"You don't mean to say that they will not enter college until after they are twenty-five!" her friends criedaghast.

"I do," she answered. "But they will have sane brains and sound bodies at eighty!"

No men have saner brains or sounder bodies than they have now that they are reaching middle age. Their mother is still their closest friend.

A MOTHER.

Pennsylvania.

4

### From an Authority on Education

MORE and more there is a tendency to overcrowd courses of study. This tendency is not confined to schools of a particular class, but is, perhaps, more marked in the higher grades. Our schools are evidently trying to cover too much ground within a specified time. Our children are being hurried forward too rapidly. This policy certainly tends toward superficiality. We are paying too little attention to a well-grounded preparation in what are usually denominated as essential or fundamental branches. Our children are hurrying too fast from one grade to another, from one subject to another, without mastering

one subject to another.

KNOX'S GELATINE

From 5 pounds of wrinkled skin and bones to this PICTURE of HEALTH



## The Doctor Tells How

Late in 1900 the Doctor sending us this report from Los Angeles was called to see this baby, then three months old. For ten weeks it had been unable to properly retain any food, and was an emaciated form of about five pounds of skin and bones—an almost hopeless case. He immediately ordered the exclusive use of ESKAY'S FOOD, which was retained from the first, and the child began at once to improve. His calls soon ceased, until when calling again upon another member of the family he was surprised to see a big, healthy boy, weighing seventeen pounds. This photograph was taken at eleven months, when the child weighed thirty pounds.

He sums it up as follows:

"In all my years of active practice, I cannot recall such a marvellous change in a baby."

If your baby is sick or poorly nourished, a postal card will bring you a generous sample of ESKAY'S FOOD and our book "HOW TO CARE FOR THE BABY."

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IT NOURISHES  
FROM INFANCY TO OLD AGE



## KNOX'S GELATINE

Small appetites grow large when tempted with Knox's Gelatine. Everyone likes it after they know it—that's why I advertise that

### I will send FREE

my book of seventy "Dainty Desserts for Dainty People" if you will send the name of your grocer. If you can't do this send a two-cent stamp. For 5c in stamps, the book and full size sample. For 15c, the book and full two-quart package (two for 25c). Pink color for fancy desserts in very large package. A package of Knox's Gelatine will make two quarts—a half gallon—of jelly.

CHAS. H. KNOX, 12 Railroad Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.



Bishop's Orangeate is the very apex of fruit deliciousness. Serve with game or meats for dinner, or with hot biscuits for luncheon if you would delight your friends. The better class of grocers sell it. If yours does not, send us his name and one dollar for four jars express paid.

BISHOP & COMPANY  
Alameda and Easton Streets  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## ORANGEATE

Music Learning At Home Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Harmonica and Cello. Send for free booklet, telling how you can learn to play any of these instruments without going to a teacher. If you want an instrument send for Special Offer. Address U. S. School of Music, 10 Union Square, Dept. A, New York, N. Y.

# New Little Things in Lace

Designed and Described by Sara Hadley



LADY FRANCES COLLAR

This collar of needle point lace is one of the latest styles for early spring. To be worn over a pointed stock.



PRINCESSE LACE SCARF

The lace scarf illustrated may be reproduced in white, cream or écu. It may be worn closely around the neck or pinned at the throat, with ends hanging below the belt.



FAN BAG OF SATIN AND LACE

Lace of cream, white or black, or white and gold may be used to reproduce this pretty fan bag.



STYLISH HEADRESS

The point lace headress illustrated is fifteen by five and a half inches overall. If preferred the lace can be made by appliquing the flowers to Brussels net, omitting the stitches.



SIDE POCKET IN POINT LACE

This dainty side bag of black point lace over white satin may be worn with either an afternoon or evening dress.



SHADE FOR CANDELABRA

This candelabra shade of princesse lace is one of a set intended for an Easter table.



PROTECTION COLLARS IN POINT LACE

Point lace is used for these collars. The upper one is made with cream braid and white thread. The lower one is of white braid with cream thread. These little protection collars make most attractive and useful Easter gifts, and may be made of heavier braid and thread if preferred.



HANDKERCHIEF IN MODERN POINT

This pretty handkerchief in modern points is one of a set of four intended for an Easter bride. Each handkerchief has a different border.



LACE FLOWER FOR THE HAIR

This flower of Duchesse lace is stiffened with wire to suit the style of coiffure. It may be made in cream, or white and gold.



SHIRT-WAIST COLLARS OF LINEN AND LACE

These three protection collars are made of substantial materials that will stand frequent laundering. The upper one is made of heavy white linen and cream-colored cord braid, the centre one of pink linen with white loop braid, and the lower one of blue linen with white tape braid.



## SPOOL Corticelli SEWING SILK

HOW provoking it is to use silk that's constantly breaking. Use Corticelli Spool Silk and sewing will become a pleasure. For dressmaking and family sewing it has no equal. Any sewing for which you would use silk at all deserves good silk. As Corticelli costs you no more than poor silk, why not ask for the best and then see that you get it?



## Corticelli SPOOL SILK

If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is because he prefers to make a little more money selling some inferior kind. Do not accept substitutes, but go to same other store where you can get "Corticelli"—the Dressmakers' Favorite Spool Silk. Send for our Latest Fashion Booklet mailed free on request.

**CORTICELLI SILK MILLS**

25 Nonotuck St., Florence, Mass.

*Also Makers of Corticelli Filo Silk*

## The Modern Priscilla



FLEUR-DE-LIS CENTREPIECE

For 25 Cents we will send the Cumbrie Pattern of this 20-inch Battenberg Lace Fleur-de-lis Centre-piece; The Priscilla Needlework Book; a sample copy of *The Modern Priscilla*. The Needlework Book contains Lessons in Lace Making and Silk embroidery, and 48 Pages of Designs for Centre-Pieces, Tie-Ends, etc.

*The Modern Priscilla* is published monthly, Profusely Illustrated, and Gives Instructions in all Departments of Needlework, Silk Embroidery and Lace Making—Oil, Water Color and China Painting—Suggestions for House Furnishing and Decoration—Home Entertainments, etc.

Sample copy sent on receipt of two names of friends interested in any of the above topics. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

**THE MODERN PRISCILLA**  
112-114 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

## Make Your Own Lace

*Do you want  
to make Money?*

A New Industry—  
"Lace Making at Home"

A SURE income can be earned  
at home with our

### "PRINCESS LACE LOOM"

It is something entirely  
N.E.W. With it can be  
woven the most beautiful  
Valenciennes and Torchon  
Laces. Something never  
done in America before! Very easy to learn and easy to  
work, and the lace produced is equal to any  
imported hand-made lace. Ladies who desire to make  
lace for their own use, or to make money, should write  
at once for full particulars of this wonderful little  
Loom. Upon receipt of 4 cents, stamp, we will send  
FREE our new book, *Lace Making*, illustrated.

Torchon Co-Operative Lace Company, 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

### BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Select. Only boys of good character admitted. Small classes and individual attention. Constant instruction in neatness, accuracy and manners. \$500.

TRINITY HALL, Washington, Pa.

**SIX** New Lace Patterns Two LINES  
TURNOVER  
COLLARS, a year's subscription to *INGALLS'*  
FANCYWORK BOOK, and two NEW HANDKER-  
CHIEF Patterns—all for 25 cents.  
Address J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass. Box J.

# Mrs. Rorer's Cooking School



PHOTOGRAPH BY PHILLIPS

**S**TANGLY enough it was not until the latter part of the fifteenth century that it became known that the sweet juices of plants might be separated and made into a permanent sweet. Previous to that time honey, strained from the comb, was used for common sweetening. There are now, however, numerous varieties of sugar which may be roughly divided into three groups:

Saccharoses	Glucoses	Anavloses
C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
Sucrose (cane sugar)	Dextrose	Starch
Maltose (malt sugar)	Grape sugar	Gum
Lactose (milk sugar)	Levulose (fruit sugar)	Dextrin
		Inulin
		Cellulose

Honey belongs to the glucose group and consists principally of dextrose and levulose, and frequently contains such impurities as animal matter and formic acid. Microscopic examinations show pollen and spores of fungi. White clover honey is nearly colorless, especially when freed from the comb, and is perhaps the best variety.

Maple and beet sugars belong to the true sugars, or saccharoses. Upon careful investigation sugars in the same group are found to be different. They are more or less easily influenced by the digestive ferments; for instance, a ferment like yeast acts quickly on cane sugar, converting it into alcohol, while it has apparently no effect on lactose (milk sugar). For this reason in making koumyss (a fermented milk food) a small amount of cane sugar must be added to the milk to produce the desired results. This proves that cane sugar is unfit for infant feeding; when sweetening milk for hand-fed babies milk sugar should be used.

#### Why Dextrose is Objectionable

CANE or common sugar may be made from sugar cane, sorghum or beets. Malt sugar is formed by the action of the enzym ptyalin in the saliva, and the enzym amyllopsin in the pancreatic secretions on the starches during the process of digestion. The latter enzym, however, still further converts the maltose into dextrose. For this reason at first thought would seem that one might use the glucose of commerce, a dextrose, instead of cane sugar, and save all the trouble of digestion. This impure dextrose is, however, very liable to unnatural fermentation in the stomach and intestines. Granting it to be a pure product, a result of digestion outside the body, it would still be objectionable. We do not need, when in a normal, healthful condition, predigested foods.

This dextrose is made by boiling cornstarch with diluted sulphuric acid. It is then neutralized with lime, drawn off, after settling, in a clear, thin syrup, is evaporated to the desired thickness and sold under the name of "glucose." It comes to our tables under the name of "drips" or "table syrup." In solid sugarlike form it is sold under the name of grape sugar. It is far less sweet than cane sugar, requiring two pounds and a half to produce the same sweetness as one pound of granulated sugar.

#### How to Make Firm Jellies

GRAPE sugar (glucose) is found abundantly throughout the vegetable kingdom. In jelly making if the fruit is overripe, and a pound of sugar is added to each pound of juice, crystals, from the excess of sugar, will form in the cooling jelly. This is especially true in the case of grapes.

Levulose, or fruit sugar, occurs mixed with dextrose (grape sugar) in such sweet fruits as raisins, figs and dates. This sugar is easily assimilated and quickly and completely burned in the body. It produces heat and energy. It does not, when pure, increase the sugar in diabetic conditions. For this reason it is used as a special sweetening for persons suffering from this disease, and is sold under the name of diabetin. Diabetics, however, cannot eat the fruit in which this sugar is abundant, as it is there mixed with dextrose, their greatest enemy. While dextrose and levulose both belong to the glucose group they are widely different.

When cane sugar is boiled with acid fruits it takes up water and splits into what is called *invert* sugar, one half of which is dextrose, the other half levulose. It is dextrose that causes canned and stewed fruits to ferment and produce the flatulence from which some persons suffer after eating a meal of stewed fruit with bread and butter. If the same amount of sugar was sprinkled over the fruit at serving time and not cooked with it, this trouble might be avoided. In the long cooking of preserves the inversion is

#### A SERIES OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

By Mrs. S. T. Rorer

#### VI—Sugars

quite complete; a full amount of levulose is produced, hence the dead sweet taste. This knowledge is of great importance to housewives in jelly making: for instance, if acid fruit juices are reduced before adding sugar, jelly will form the moment the sugar is dissolved, provided the fruit is not overripe; but if the sugar is added when the juice first goes over the fire the chances are that the jelly will not be firm. It will beropy rather than jellylike; and a second heating would, as one can see at a glance, still further split the sugar, and spoil the chance of the jelly's ever becoming firm.

#### Overripe Fruit Makes Poor Jelly

IT IS with the greatest difficulty that rhubarb can be made into a firm jelly. Cranberries, if taken from the fire and the sugar quickly added, become so stiff that one can cut the jelly into slices. Boil them for ten minutes and you will have a softer mass. The condition of the fruit must also be taken into consideration. Overripe fruit is not easily converted into jelly. Pectose, an insoluble body existing in fruits just ripe, or a little underripe, is, by the natural ferments of the fruit, converted into pectin. Pectin does not readily unite with sugar to form a jelly; pectose does. This is found ready made in most of the common sea mosses. If fruits stand long after picking the pectose is changed just the same as though they were still hanging on the bush. Do not confound pectose with vegetable mucilage, an entirely different substance which exists in quince and flax seeds, elm bark and marshmallows, and forms a thick,ropy syrup which retards true jelly making. Quince seeds will thicken the jelly, but will rob it of that clean, true jellylike condition.

Crab-apples, guavas, grapes just ripe, underripe blackberries, and quinces contain the largest amount of pectose, and will yield a firm, stiff jelly with half a pound of sugar added to each pint of juice. The juice must be heated and boiled, the sugar added, and the mixture taken at once from the fire.

#### Only Pure Sweets Should be Used

DURING the process of digestion starches are converted into dextroses, and these, added to dextrose formed from the digestion of sugars, are changed by the liver into glycogen and stored for use. When needed they are again changed and pass into the circulation. The liver is overtaxed with a diet rich in starch and sugar, and "biliousness," an incorrect but common term for an overtaxed liver, is the result. A bilious attack relieves a person for a few weeks, then another occurs, and so the victim is freed from time to time from the consequences of overfeeding. Continued disobedience to this warning, however, leads to serious troubles.

Use sweets in as pure and as simple condition as possible and in moderate quantities. Sugar added to cereals causes fermentation and "sour stomach."

#### Conserved Cherries

To conserve cherries select fine, large red cherries; stone, drain and weigh. Take an equal weight of sugar; put the sugar over the fire in a preserving-kettle and add sufficient water to melt; boil and skim. Add the cherries; push the kettle on the back of the stove where they will cook slowly until transparent. Throw on a sieve to dry. After they are dry roll in granulated sugar and keep between layers of waxed paper.

#### Violet and Rose Conserves

Pick apart half a pound of violets; put over the fire one pound of granulated sugar; add half a cupful of water and half a salt-spoonful of cream of tartar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and wipe down the sides of the pan; boil to the "soft ball." Add the violets to this and stir until the sugar grains are rather brittle. While hot break apart the leaves and throw them on a screen to dry. Rose leaves may be conserved the same way.

#### Conserved Orange and Lemon Peel

Split the oranges and lemons into halves; take out the pulp. The pulp may be used for another purpose, as it is not needed for the conserve. Wash the rinds, throw them into a porcelain-lined kettle with sufficient boiling water to cover; simmer gently for half an hour; drain, cover again with boiling water; cook until they are soft; drain and weigh. To each pound allow a pound of sugar. Put the sugar into the preserving kettle, and to each pound allow half a pint of water; stir until dissolved; boil and skim. Wipe down the sides of the kettle and put in just sufficient of the peel to be covered by the syrup. Cook slowly until it looks transparent. Lift and put on a screen to drain. Stir the syrup until it begins to granulate; pour it over the peel and again dry. Or the syrup may be used for other purposes and the orange and lemon peel rolled in granulated sugar.

#### Caramel

Caramel or burnt sugar is most helpful in cooking. It quickly converts an unsightly gravy into a rich brown sauce. Plain caramel is a delicious flavoring for such sweets as cake, ice cream and custard.

Put one cupful of granulated sugar into an iron saucepan; stir until it grains, turns brown and finally begins to burn. When smoke comes from the centre add hastily half a cupful of boiling water, and stir until the caramel is dissolved. Turn the mixture into a bottle and cork. This will keep in an ordinary cool kitchen closet for a year.

Soup coloring is made by adding to caramel one slice of onion, half a teaspoonful of celery seed and two bay leaves. Put them all into an iron kettle over the fire and stir until the mixture browns and burns; then add the water. Boil a moment, strain, bottle and cork.

Both of these must be very dark brown. A teaspoonful added to brown soups and sauces will give the rich color always present in the French sauces. This is a very much more wholesome coloring than that made from browning butter and flour together.

#### Macaroons

Mix the whites of three eggs gradually with one pound of almond paste. When smooth work in with a spoon or spatula a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. Beat vigorously for ten mintues. Drop by teaspoonsful on slightly oiled paper; bake in a moderate oven until a light brown—about fifteen minutes. Take from the oven, lift the paper from the pan and rest it for a moment on a damp towel; then with a knife remove the macaroons.

#### Graham Wafers

Beat to a cream half a cupful of butter; add gradually one cupful of granulated sugar and the unbeaten white of one egg. Beat vigorously for ten mintues. Dissolve half a level teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in half a gill (eight tablespoonfuls) of warm water; add this to the mixture and then stir in gradually one quart of the best graham meal. Knead until smooth, roll out a little at a time into a sheet as thin as a wafer. With a sharp knife cut into squares of about two inches, and bake in a slow oven until crisp and brown. Rye meal or whole wheat flour may be substituted for the graham.

#### Almond Wafers

Add gradually two cupfuls of granulated sugar to one cupful of almond paste. Dissolve half a level teaspoonful of soda in half a pint of sweet milk; add this and ten drops of bitter almond flavoring; then work in one quart of sifted pastry flour. Turn baking-pans upside down, and wipe well the bottoms; brush them lightly with butter and put the cake mixture over just as thin as possible. Run them into a moderate oven and bake until slightly brown. While still very hot cut them down through the middle lengthwise and once across; then loosen quickly with a thin knife, and roll each square over a pencil. To perfect the mixture must be spread as thin as tissue paper on the pan, and the rolling quickly done.

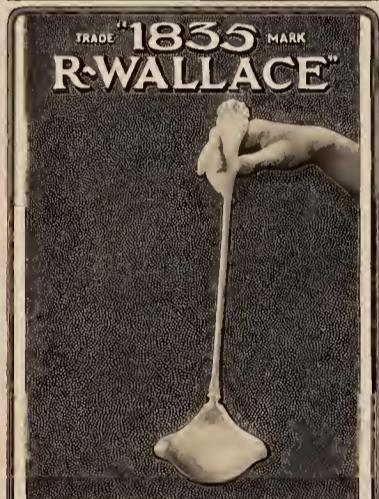
Butter may be substituted for almond paste. A tablespoonful of ginger added to the mixture will make ginger wafers. One teaspoonful of vanilla powder will make vanilla wafers. A few drops of cochineal and a teaspoonful of rose water added to the sugar will give rose wafers. The almond wafer mixture flavored with pistachio will give pistachio wafers.

Next month Mrs. Rorer's Cooking Lesson will tell How to Use Fats and Oils  
Two important factors in domestic economy.

**Armour's French Potage**

An evaporated Soup packed in glass in 5 varieties.  
Tomato Celery Green Pea  
Navy Bean Mulligatawny  
15c. per jar. Sold by all grocers, or sent postpaid in the U. S. on receipt of price.

**Armour & Company Chicago**



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, BOSTON, MASS.

## CORRECT SPEAKING AND WRITING

By Elizabeth A. Withey

*Questions will be answered every month on this page. Inquirers must give their names and addresses. A correspondent who wishes an answer by mail should inclose a stamp or an undressed stamped envelope.*

**E**VERAL years ago, an eminent professor of Latin, writing to a regular contributor to a prominent newspaper, asked: "Isn't there a small office boy that could be usefully employed in correcting the stereotype beginning of correspondents for 'Notes and Queries,' 'I would like to know,' before the atrocity gets into the compositor's hand?" Correspondents to "Notes and Queries," and many other persons, still say "I would like," "I would be glad," "I would be happy," "I would be pleased," "I would be willing," etc., forgetting that their will or willingness is expressed by "like," "be glad," "be happy," "be pleased," "be willing," and that it should not be again expressed by "would," "I should like," "I should be glad," "I should be happy," "I should be pleased," "I should be willing," are the correct expressions.

### Not "Dear Miss"

Should I begin a business letter to an unmarried woman with "Dear Miss"? or is "Dear Madam" correct for either a married or a single woman?

"Dear Madam" is correct, whether the woman addressed be married or single. "Dear Miss" is not in good taste unless the name follows,—as, "Dear Miss Smith."

### The Preposition Required by "Sympathize"

Kindly tell me whether "sympathize for" or "sympathize with" is correct?

"For" is sometimes used with the noun "sympathy,"—we may awaken sympathy for a cause,—but it is not properly used with the verb "sympathize"; we sympathize with a friend in his joys and in his sorrows.

### A Troublesome Preterite

Should one say "He come home yesterday"? "He never come" or "He never came"?

"He came home yesterday," "He never came," are correct. We properly say "He has come," but not "He come yesterday"; for "come" is in good use as a past participle,—the form used with "has,"—but it is not in good use as a form of the preterite tense.

### "Ain't" Always a Vulgarism

I have read recently that "ain't" is proper as a contraction of "am not" but not as a contraction of "is not" or "are not"; is this true?

"Ain't" is no better as a contraction of "am not" than as a contraction of "is not" or "are not," "I ain't," "you ain't," "he ain't," "we ain't," "they ain't," are all vulgarisms.

### Three Pair or Three Pairs

Is it ever correct to use the word "pair" in connection with a numeral denoting more than one, as in "three pair"? Should we not say "three pairs"?

"Three pair" and similar expressions flourished in Shakspere's day, and are still allowable; but the weight of good usage is now with "three pairs."

### The United States of America

Why do we speak of our country as "the United States"? Why not simply "United States"?

The full name of our country is "the United States of America." The grammatical reason for the use of the definite article with this name is that the class name "states" is made determinate by the addition of limiting terms. Moreover, plural geographical terms in general take the definite article; as, "the Netherlands," "the West Indies," "the Philippines," "the Alps," etc.

### To-Morrow Is

You say that "To-morrow is Thursday" is correct; then why is not "Yesterday is Tuesday" also correct?

Simply because one expression is in accordance with established usage, the other not. Excepting the use of the "historical present tense" to make the narration of past events vivid, I know of no use of the present tense to refer to time wholly past; but the present tense was once regularly used to refer to future time, and it is still sometimes so used in sentences like "We leave Boston at six to-night and arrive in New York at eleven," "We sail for Europe on Saturday," "This year the fourth of July falls on Thursday." The poet Cowper has "To-morrow is our wedding-day"; Byron, "To-morrow unites us no more to part"; Shakspere, "Wednesday is to-morrow," "To-morrow is the joyful day," "To-morrow is Saint Valentine's day," and many other instances of the coupling of "to-morrow" with a verb in the present tense.

### The Meaning of "Transpire"

"Transpire" seems to mean so many things that I should be glad to be told what it really does mean.

"Transpire" does not mean to occur, to take place, to happen, to come to pass, or to elapse (of time); though it is used in all these senses: it means to escape from secrecy to notice, to leak out. It is incorrect to say, "What transpired at the meeting has just leaked out": it is correct to say, "What took place at the meeting has just transpired."

### "Is" Not Always a Verb

Is it possible for "is" to be a noun? The dictionaries give it as a verb only, but in a sentence given in a recent examination it seemed to be used as a noun.

"Is" is a noun in this very sentence,—that is, the first "is," which is simply the name of a word. Any word may be a noun; for a word is one part of speech or another according to the way in which it is used and to the relation which it bears to other words in the sentence.

### "Affect" and "Effect"

I wish that you would explain the difference between the verbs "affect" and "effect."

To affect is to influence, to act upon, to have an effect on; as, "Her tears were too frequent to affect him," "A Boston east wind affects the temper." To effect is to bring about, to accomplish; as, "He effected a cure," "He effected his escape."

### "Named For" or "Named After"

Should I say that my son is "named for" his grandfather or that he is "named after" him?

You may say either, but the weight of good usage is with "named after"; "named for" has some vogue in the United States, but is no longer current in England; "named after" is in good use in both countries.

### "Observance" is the Word

At the time of President McKinley's death, the mayor of a large city recommended, the newspapers said, "the observation of Thursday as a day of general mourning." Is such a use of "observation" correct?

"Observation" is obsolete in the meaning which it bears in the expression quoted. We now properly use "observance" when we speak of the keeping of a day of mourning, of a fast, of a festival, of a custom, or of a rule; "observation" when we speak of the act of regarding attentively,—as, "The astronomers have been making observations of the new star."

### The Plural of "Quail"

Kindly tell me the correct plural of "quail." I do not add the "s" in speaking or in writing, but I notice that others do.

Two years' close observation of the word "quail" has proved to my satisfaction that, though "quail" is proper as a collective plural,—as, "a good bag of quail,"—the weight of good usage is in favor of "quails" when the reference is to more than one individual or to more than one species. Some persons contend that there is no such form as "quails," but I find in the Bible "And it came to pass that at even the quails came up, and covered the camp," "And there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea"; in Shakspere, "His quails ever Beat mine, inhoop'd, at odds"; in Ray "On the Creation," "Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice . . . which is so eminent in quails." In Mr. Montague Chamberlain's "Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada, based on Nuttall's Manual," we are told that "As quarrelsome as Quails in a cage" was an ancient reproof to striving children; Mark Twain somewhere says something about "little wooden quails"; and the second stanza of Longfellow's "Pegasus in Pound" begins:

It was Antumn, and incessant  
Piped the quails from shocks and sheaves.

In an article by Professor Alfred Newton, in the Encyclopedie Britannica, the plural "quails" occurs at least five times; in Bewick's "History of British Birds" it occurs many times; and I have seen but one instance in good literature of "quail" as a separate plural.

### A Matter of Courtesy

In writing to a friend who lives in New York, ought I to say "I am going to New York to make you a visit," or "I am coming to New York to make you a visit"?

"I am coming to New York to make you a visit" is correct; for courtesy demands that you assume your friend's point of view. For the same reason, if a person who is waiting for you to go out with him becomes impatient and says, "Come," you reply, "I am coming," though, from your own point of view, you are "going."

### An Archaic Form

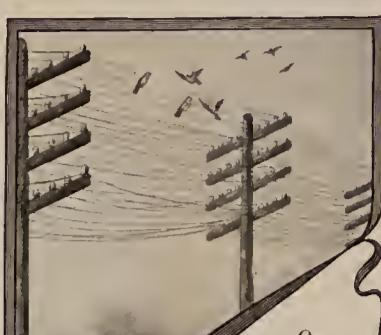
Is "gotten" better than "got" as the past participle of "get"?

"Gotten" is archaic. It is sometimes heard in conversation; but it has gone out of literary use in England,—except in "dialect stories" and stories in which archaic forms are purposely employed,—and, though it is occasionally used by an American writer, our best writers prefer "got."

### The Plural of "Musselman"

Is the plural of "Musselman" formed like the plural of "man"?

The plural of "Musselman" is "Musselmans"; the word is not a compound of "man."

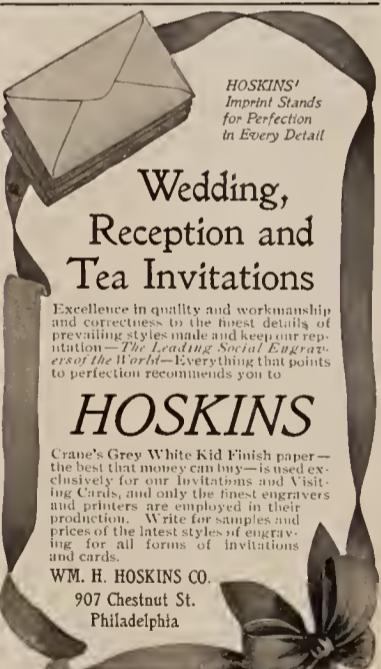


## Elgin Watches

*tick it continually to millions. Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works*

*Send for free booklet about watches*

ELGIN  
NATIONAL  
WATCH CO.  
Elgin  
Illinois



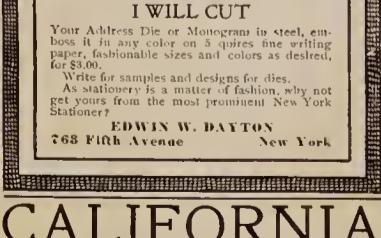
HOSKINS

Crane's Grey White Kid Finish paper—the best that money can buy—is used exclusively for our invitations and visiting cards, and only the finest engravers and printers are employed in their production. Write for samples and prices of the latest styles of engravings for all forms of invitations and cards.

W.M. H. HOSKINS CO.

907 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia



CALIFORNIA

Via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. Daily and personally conducted excursions to California and Oregon. Special attention to organizing family parties. Scenery unrivaled. Shortest time en route. Low-rate tickets.

Write W. B. KNISKERN, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago

## CORRECT ENGLISH

Twenty lessons by mail in the correct use of English for \$3 to any address. Invaluable to all who would write and speak correctly.

GOOD ENGLISH CO., Newton, Mass.



## Thirty Spring Menus

By Mrs. S. T. Rorer

*Questions of interest to housekeepers will be answered every month, but inquirers must give their names and addresses. Correspondents wishing replies by mail should inclose stamps or addressed stamped envelopes.*

**N**ARRANGING the daily bills-of-fare select materials seasonable and accessible in your neighborhood. Each menu should be in itself a balanced ration. That is, it should contain the proper amount, not more, of nitrogenous, carbonaceous and inorganic foods to supply the demands of the individuals for whom it is intended. A dinner menu should contain a meat, or some vegetable having meat value; one starch food, as white bread, rice, potatoes or macaroni; one green or succulent vegetable, such as string beans, tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, turnips, artichokes, carrots, salsify or celery, lettuce or spinach. It should also include a certain amount of fat—which may be in the form of butter, or cream poured over fruit for dessert, or olive oil on one of the green vegetables. Fruits take the place of green or succulent vegetables.

When a bill-of-fare calls for spinach or Brussels sprouts and they are not to be had in your neighborhood, substitute another vegetable of the same chemical composition, not one on the opposite side of the balance. For instance, do not have rice and potatoes at the same meal to be eaten by the same people; substitute one for the other. Do not have turnips and cabbage at the same meal, unless some prefer one and some the other, but substitute one for the other.

Beef, mutton or poultry may supply the nitrogenous elements, or old beans, peas, lentils, or macaroni cooked with cheese; then you have the starch (a carbohydrate) and cheese (nitrogenous) in one dish. Count the whole bill-of-fare in the addition, not simply the main portion; the dessert must be taken into account. If the soup is clear it will not contain nourishment, hence it is not to be counted. The plan which I have outlined above should be followed by the housekeeper in arranging all her menus.

**B**RACKFAST—Stewed Prunes; a Cereal; Hashed Meat on Toast; Coffee.

**D**INNER—Cream of Leek Soup; Boiled Beef, Brown Sauce, Mashed Potatoes Browned, Creamed Celery; Apple Tapioca.

**S**UPPER—Rice Omelet, Tomato Sauce; Whole Wheat Gems; Almond Wafers, Cocoa.

**B**RACKFAST—Oranges; a Cereal; Cream Toast, Coffee.

**D**INNER—Vegetable Soup (made from water in which beef was boiled); Nut Roll, Brown Sauce; Lettuce or Cabbage Salad; Pop-overs, Lemon Sauce.

**S**UPPER—Boudin (made from cold beef), Cream Sauce; Cornbread, Tea; Stewed Prunes, Sand Tarts.

**B**RACKFAST—Creamed Salt Codfish, Baked or Boiled Potatoes; Coffee, Cornbread.

**D**INNER—Tomato Soup; Beef Potpie (from last of cold beef), Brown Sauce, Cold Slaw; Coffee; Rice Pudding.

**S**UPPER—Baked Macaroni in Cream Sauce; Whole Wheat Bread; Pinnes or Baked Bananas; Wafers.

**B**RACKFAST—Fruit; Oatmeal, Milk; Poached Eggs, Toast; Coffee.

**L**UNCHEON—Bouillon; Chops, Creamed Potatoes, Celery; Cocoa, Ginger Wafers.

**D**INNER—Clear Soup, Bread; Roasted Chicken, Jelly, Boiled Rice, Creamed Onions; Lettuce or Chicory Salad; Toast, Butter, Cheese; Coffee.

**B**RACKFAST—Chopped Dates, Oatmeal; Broiled Chipped Beef; Toast, Coffee.

**L**UNCHEON—Curry of Chicken (made from cold chicken), Rice, Brown Bread; Prunes, Sponge Cake; Tea.

**D**INNER—Giblet Soup; Broiled Steak, Stuffed Potatoes, Scalloped Tomatoes; Lettuce and Apple Salad; Wafers; Whipped Cream, Macaroons; Coffee.

**B**RACKFAST—Fruit; Hominy, Cream; Eggs, Whole Wheat Muffins; Coffee.

**L**UNCHEON—Cup of Clear Soup; Hamburg Steaks, Brown Sauce; Mash Bread, Tea; Baked Bananas, Orange Sauce.

**D**INNER—Brown Beef Soup; Shoulder of Mutton, Caper Sauce, Rice Croquettes, Peas; Cabbage Salad; Prune Soufflé; Coffee.

### For an Afternoon Tea

Fig Sandwiches, Cocoa, Whipped Cream; Mixed Nuts, Cream Bonbons.

Lettuce Sandwiches, Tea; Mint Sherbet, Sand Tarts; Salted Almonds, Bonbons.

Egg and Brown Bread Sandwiches, Coffee; Cherry Sherbet, Chocolate Macaroons.

### High Tea—Six o'Clock

Cup Bonillon; Chicken Croquettes, Mayonnaise of Celery; Rolls, Coffee; Sliced Oranges, Lady-Fingers.

### Informal Evening Party Served on Small Plates

Chicken Moulded in Tomato Aspic, Sauce Bearnaise; Brown and White Bread and Butter Sandwiches, Olives; Lemon Fruit Jelly, Whipped Cream; Coffee.

Creamed Chicken, Bread and Butter Sandwiches, Olives; Coffee.

### A Vegetable Dinner

Cream of Potato Soup; Nut Croquettes, Tomato Sauce; Onions, Cream Sauce; Lettuce Salad, Brown Bread; Rice and Cocoanut Cream.

### A Dinner Without Starch or Sugar

Clear Soup; Boiled Beef, Gluten Macaroni with Tomato, Spinach; Lettuce Salad; Almond Wafers; Coffee.

Clam Bonillon; Roasted Chicken, Brown Sauce, Baked Onions, Celery, Lettuce Salad; Gluten Wafers; Coffee.

Tomato Broth; Roasted Mutton, Gluten Spaghetti, Cheese and Stock Sauce; Dandelion Greens, Cabbage Salad; Gluten Bread and Butter; Coffee.

### For a Formal Evening Party

Creamed Oysters served in the Deep Shell, Crackers; Chicken Croquettes; Celery Salad, Bread and Butter Sandwiches; Olives, Almonds, Ices, Creams, Fancy Small Cakes; Coffee.

Bouillon, Wafers; Chicken in Jelly, Mayonnaise of Celery; Brown and White Bread Sandwiches; Orange Soufflé in Orange Shells; Coffee.

## Putting Away Clothes

By Maria Parloa

*Household questions will be answered each month, but inquirers must give their names and addresses. Correspondents wishing replies by mail should inclose stamps or addressed stamped envelopes.*

**H**E question is often asked: "Which is the better time to clean house, spring or fall?" I should advise spring cleaning. All closets, boxes and drawers should be thoroughly cleaned, and the house from garret to cellar be swept and dusted. This treatment will dislodge any dormant insects or their eggs.

It is my purpose to give here such suggestions as shall make it possible for the housekeeper to close her home for the summer with the feeling that when she returns in the fall all her clothing and furnishings will be in as good a condition as when she left them.

### Protection Against Moths

**F**ROM this month on the cloth moth begins to make its appearance, depositing its eggs in furs and all kinds of woolen materials, and often in crevices in doors, closets and boxes. It always seeks quiet, dark places. Closets, drawers and boxes should be cleaned now. Take special pains to clean thoroughly each crack and groove. Buy at the druggist's a few ounces of the oil of red cedar. With a small brush, such as artists use, apply the oil of cedar to all cracks and grooves in boxes and drawers, and to the tops of doors and baseboards in closets; also around the edges of the floors. Use very little of the oil. There must not be enough to soil anything that comes in contact with the treated surface. This treatment will make closets, boxes, etc., moth-proof for some time, even when in constant use, and if closed at once the contents will be perfectly safe through the summer and fall. All articles should be thoroughly brushed, shaken and aired before being returned to closets or drawers. From time to time through the spring and summer put a few drops of oil of cedar on little wads of cotton and place them in closets that are in constant use, being careful not to let the oiled cotton come in contact with clothing or other articles.

If each member of the household would make a practice of killing every moth that he or she sees there would be few eggs deposited, and, of course, but little damage from larvae. For many years I have made a practice of paying two cents for every moth killed in the house. Children and servants are delighted with the reward and are always on the alert for these little visitors. To interest older people there may be a receptacle into which the pennies may be dropped—the money to be used for some charity.

### Putting Away Woolens and Furs

**M**ANY a housekeeper packs away her furs and woolens with fear and trembling, not knowing what may be their condition when they are unpacked in the fall. In many cases there certainly is reason for this fear, because the articles have not been thoroughly cleaned. If moths or their eggs are left in the folded articles there is sure to be a large colony of larvae, which will eat its way through all the woolen and fur articles in its vicinity. On the other hand, if closets and other receptacles are made absolutely clean, and then treated with some insecticide, and if the garments are made perfectly free from insects and their eggs, the housekeeper can go away with an easy mind.

When ready to put away furs, feathers or woolens have some clean sheets or cotton bags. For garments that are to be hung up, the bags are better than sheets. Have the closets or boxes made clean as directed. Brush the furs and shake well. Hang in the sun for several hours. If you have a suspicion that there are eggs in the furs comb each piece of fur well. Pin the articles in the sheets, and on the sheets pin little wads of cotton batting, dampened with oil of cedar. Paint the joining of the boxes with oil of cedar, then line with paper. When the box is full cover with paper, put on the regular cover, and put away in closet or storeroom.

Feathers and all woolen garments are treated like furs. I am sure that if these instructions are followed no kind of insect will appear in either closet or box. The odor of oil of cedar is very strong, but passes off in a few days when there is thorough ventilation. Of course, it is important that this odor should be retained in closets and boxes, and for this reason they must be closed tight. Oil of cedar makes a reddish-yellow stain which is hard to remove; therefore it should not come in contact with the clothing. The sheets used should be kept solely for packing purposes.

### When Closing the House in Summer

**W**HEN closing the house for a month or more take such precautions that you may be sure of finding it sweet and healthful on your return. Have rings cleaned and packed away the same as other woolens. Take down, clean and put away all draperies. If you have upholstered furniture give that a good beating and brushing. Have the house thoroughly swept and dusted. Have the floors in kitchen, pantries and laundry washed with water to which a little carbolic acid has been added. Flush the plumbing with carbolic acid water; then a few hours before you leave the house flush with hot sal-soda water—one pound of the soda to a gallon of water; for the kitchen sink and set tubs make it two pounds of soda to a gallon of water. Soda is cheap, so be generous with the flushing liquid. The house is protected from sewer gas by the water seal in each waste-pipe—that is to say, water to the depth of a few inches is supposed to remain at all times in each trap; but when the plumbing is not used for weeks at a time this layer of water is evaporated, the seal is broken and sewer gas pours into the house. To prevent the evaporation of the water in the trap, just before leaving the house pour a few spoonfuls of sweet oil into each trap.

Have everything in the way of cereals, or anything eatable, and gums, such as gum-arabic, tragacanth, etc., also candles, matches, etc., in metal or stone receptacles, that the mice may have nothing to attract them. If you have carpets on your floors strew along the edges bits of cotton, on which you have poured oil of cedar. I would use this oil in every part of the house. The odor is so overpowering that it cannot be employed in quantity until you are about to depart. Last year I followed the suggestions that I have given here with the most satisfactory results. When I opened my apartments at the end of about four months the rooms were perfectly sweet, and free from even a suggestion of an insect.



*Let Us Introduce*  
**"FORCE"**

to you the new cereal

which is the happiest combination of the whole of the wheat and barley malt. It is the food that every woman needs to try at least once. It contains in proper quantities just those principles of food which are really the vital elements of life. It supplies the nourishing, force-giving elements of food in the one form that digestion can best deal with. It comes in crisp, sweet, nutty flakes; twice cooked to make it easy of digestion, needing only the addition of cream without seasoning of any kind. We want to get one package at least to you.

If your grocer cannot supply you with **FORCE**, we have a way of getting a 15c. package to you for 5c., just to introduce it. Send us your name and address, and your grocer's name and address, and we will do the rest.

**THE "FORCE" FOOD CO.**  
Buffalo, New York

**The Food that is ALL FOOD**

**OVAL FAIRY SOAP**

Is just as pure as it looks.  
It is simply impossible to make a better soap for toilet or bath—and yet the price is 5 cents a cake: each cake wrapped and boxed.

—  
Fits every hand.  
Fit for any hand.

THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY  
Chicago • New York • Boston • Philadelphia • St. Louis

**R & G CORSETS**

For STYLE-WEAR-COMFORT  
NEVER STRETCH  
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED

**Bohn Siphon System Refrigerators**

All housewives know the disappointment when a wholesome roll of butter has been tainted by fruit or vegetables. It is never so with our Bohn Siphon Refrigerators. The peculiar ventilation system carries all odor and vapors into the ice chamber and they are condensed. Insects are excluded from the air. The ice chamber pure. Strong cheese, milk, vegetables, fruits, and fish may be kept in the same compartment without contamination. Temperature 38 to 42 degrees—at less cost than 52 to 62 degrees in others. White Enamel lining cleans with most ease and removable shelves are cleaned without removing contents.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 9th inst. received, and in reply would say that the Bohn Air Siphon Refrigerator has given entire satisfaction; and the only kick we have coming is that we did not put it in long ago. It is certainly far ahead of any home-made refrigerator, not only in producing lower temperature, but in furnishing a sweet, dry room, for storage purposes.

Yours truly,  
E. E. KAUFMAN, Prof. Dairying,  
State Agricultural College,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

**Adopted by** the Pullman Company; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.; Northern Pacific Ry.; Great Northern Ry.; Southern Ry.; Illinois Central; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Pennsylvania R. R.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Alton and others.

Booklet is full of valuable information on care and economy of a refrigerator. FREE. Send for it. Any selection you make will be sent to your depot on receipt of list price, and if in ten days you are not satisfied it is all it is represented to be, we will refund your money. Write to-day.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co., 403 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

**IT'S EASY TO CLEAN HOUSE** As house-cleaning time approaches do not begin to worry about the work of putting your floors in good condition. All that is necessary is to apply

**JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX**

And polish with a dry cloth or weighted brush. Your floors will look better than ever before at slight cost, work or worry. The floor polish that Johnson's, of Racine, Wisconsin, make is standard. Insist on getting it of your dealer.

**SPECIAL**—Send us the name of a dealer who does not handle our wax and we will forward you, free of cost, one can of wax sufficient to finish one small floor.

**Sent Free**—Valuable booklet, "The Proper Treatment for Floors," or new catalogue, "Ornamental Hardwood Floors."

**S. C. JOHNSON & SON**  
Racine, Wisconsin  
"The Hardwood Floor Authorities."

**LAUNCHES**

Steam and Sail Yachts, Row Boats, Canoes. Our catalog gives the truth in detail about the best boats built. Write for it to-day. Address

**RACINE BOAT MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Box 5, Racine, Wis.

**HERSHEY'S MILK CHOCOLATE**  
A SWEET TO EAT

**POWDERED MILK CHOCOLATE**  
A FOOD TO DRINK

The highest attainment in chocolate making, being two combinations of rich, sterilized milk and pure chocolate, for eating and drinking. If not at dealers send 50c. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for drinking and six cakes for eating, delivered FREE. You will be delighted with these chocolates.

**HERSHEY CHOCOLATE CO., Dept. 5, 1020 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

**SWIFT'S Silver Leaf Bacon**

America's Standard

Chicago  
Cincinnati  
Omaha

Swift & Company

St. Louis  
St. Joseph  
St. Paul

**Winter Time was Pie Time**

Home-made mince meat will not "keep" in Summer. "NONE SUCH" Mince Meat is a year round delicacy—as good in Summer as in Winter, because it is packed to "keep" and does not spoil. By using the delicious

**NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT**

Pie Time is ALL the Time. You make the crust—we will fill it perfectly. Ten cents a package—makes two large pies or a Fruit Pudding or Fruit Cake.

*For sale by every good grocer, inc., a package. Recipes on every package. Valuable premium list of 1877 Rogers Bros., silverware enclosed.*

MERRELL-SOULE Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

**Summer Time is Pie Time**

**THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA**

"Suppose we ask The Lady from Philadelphia what is best to be done?"

Questions will be answered every month on this page. Inquiries must give their names and addresses. Correspondents wishing answers by mail should inclose stamps or addressed stamped envelopes.

**A**N EARLY Lent gives us two social seasons and with April comes a return of gayeties. There is always something more informal, more spontaneous, about springtime festivities than the regulation winter functions. I have received several letters asking about the courtesies to be observed at dances, revealing much anxiety for the confidence and ease of those to whom such scenes are familiar. I would say to the writers—try to think as little about yourselves as possible. Do what you can to make others enjoy themselves and resolve to have a good time in that way, if gratification of a more personal nature does not come to you.

**I**F YOU would be popular, and show yourself a true gentlewoman as well, be generous in presenting your young men friends to the girls whom you know wherever and whenever opportunity offers. The girls cannot do less than follow your kindly example—it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Your hostess will be relieved of responsibility, and every one will be advantaged.

**T**HE girl who thinks all the men "awfully nice," that the other girls are all looking "too sweet for anything," who "loves" dancing, usually has a good time—provided she is sincere.

**A**T A DANCE, the first part of the evening is chiefly devoted to making introductions. When a man is presented to a girl he usually asks her to dance almost at once. The lady accepts by rising if the dance is in progress or about to begin, saying cordially, "I should be most happy," or merely "Thank you." If dance programs are used the man writes his name on her card opposite the dances accorded and registers her name on his own card. She may not refuse, unless her card is full or she can plead fatigue, or give a reason that does not seem an excuse. She must not refuse one man and accept another, nor should she make her preference conspicuous by dancing oftener than two or three times with the same partner.

**I**T IS the lady's privilege to stop dancing to rest, and the man usually suggests its resumption. His manner of holding his partner is important. He should place his arm half-way about her waist for support and guidance, his hand near her waist. He holds her right hand on a level with her shoulder or a little below it, his elbow slightly bent. She places her hand on her partner's shoulder or on his arm just below it, which insures his not holding her too tightly. If it does not have the desired effect she should stop dancing at once.

**B**ETWEEN dances they chat, promenade, make introductions and new dancing engagements. A man may offer his partner a glass of lemonade or the refreshment of a cooler place, provided it is not a secluded one.

**I**F A MAN is engaged for the next dance and the girl is not, in justice to the partner that awaits him he must explain the situation and ask where he may leave her. She may spare him the embarrassment by suggesting that he may do so when the music begins for the next dance. Or she may ask him to take her to her chaperon, or to leave her at the side of any lady present, to whom she may afterward explain her dilemma.

**E**NGAGEMENTS are made for supper as for a dance. No lady serves herself, but she may ask a servant to help her if her hosts are unobservant that she has been overlooked.

**A**FTER supper there is often a cotillon unless that dance is the feature of the occasion. Chairs are attached in pairs by numbered cards and duplicates given to the men by the leader of the cotillon, to indicate the places. The dance is but a succession of waltzes, marches and two-steps, requiring no specific knowledge of the figures, since they are explained and guided by the leader, who should be implicitly obeyed.

**T**HOSE who have no partners for the cotillon may mention the fact to the hostess, who should see that all are provided for. The partners dance together once or twice around the room. Each then chooses a new partner and presents a favor if one is provided by the leader or by the ladies presiding at tables reserved for the favors.

**A**T THE beginning of each figure the dancers should be in their places. If a man "favors" a girl he may remain with her in the absence of her partner until his return, provided that his own partner is dancing with another. The givers of the favors should be thanked, and all should take pains to assure the hostess of the pleasure she has given them before taking leave.

**A** MAN may send a bouquet or bunch of violets to his cotillon partner, but this is purely discretionary. If a man asks the privilege of acting as escort to a young woman and her chaperon he provides the conveyance to and from the entertainment. If he has been asked for his escort he is under no such obligation.

**T**O THOSE giving a dance I would say that invitations are usually issued two weeks in advance of the entertainment, and the list should include, if possible, ten per cent. more men than women. Even for a cotillon a reserve of young men is desirable.

**S**OME one is stationed to open the house door, and the guests are directed to the dressing-rooms upstairs. The drawing-rooms should be well lighted and ventilated, and linen crash stretched tightly over the carpeted floors. The musicians are usually screened behind palms, unless a piano or piano with violin furnishes the music.

**T**HE hostess offers her hand in greeting to her guests as they enter the room. If she has daughters they assist her in receiving, or one or two friends may aid her. All the family should see that no guest is overlooked or neglected.

**S**UPPER is usually served from a large table, prettily decorated with flowers, lights, bonbons, etc., from which the guests serve themselves and each other, the attendants giving assistance when needed. Bonillon, creamed oysters, croquettes, salads, sandwiches, ices, cakes and lemonade form the usual menu.

**S**UBSCRIPTION DANCES are given at some large assembly-room at hotel or club. The expenses are divided between the patrons, who are entitled to issue an equal number of invitations.

**D**ANCING CLASSES, or "Clubs," are forms of the subscription dance. A committee makes all arrangements for the ballroom, supper, music, cotillon favors, etc., and the members are invited by the patronesses. Those who accept pay ten or fifteen dollars and receive cards of admission for six dances.

**C**INDERELLA DANCES are so called because the guests are invited only until midnight.

**D**INNER DANCES are fashionable and enjoyable. As many guests are invited as the size of the hostess may accommodate, and others are asked to join them later for an informal dance—usually a cotillon. A simple buffet supper is served. Or a dinner is given on the same evening at three or four houses, and at about ten o'clock theatre omnibus convey the guests to the house of another hostess, who entertains them with a cotillon and supper. The idea may be simplified and lose none of its advantages.

**C**OSTUME DANCES take many forms. The widest choice is possible, and one may appear in garb mythological or historical, as a character in fiction or to illustrate the title of a book. A hostess in one informal frolic requested her guests to appear as modern advertisements or posters; another, as patent medicines; a third, in characters from Mother Goose; a fourth, in the costumes of our newly acquired foreign possessions—which found absurd and amusing expression. When the guests tax their own ingenuity their interest in the entertainment is much enhanced.

**W**HEN the invitations bear the words "Bal poudre," the guests must come with powdered hair and in the costumes of the period of Louis XIII, XIV, XV or XVI of France. The materials may be of chintz or brocade, cretonne, organdy—anything in which the pattern or the style of making suggests the period.

**T**HIE first of April has always been popular for merrymakings and a masquerade dance gives ample opportunity for "April fooling." The hostess is unmasked, as are the male guests, but the women conceal their identity by wearing over their ordinary evening gowns long capes with hoods made of light-colored cambric, and tiny black velvet or satin masks. A fall of lace from the mask hides the lower part of the face.

**E**VERY one is privileged to speak to every one else in the room without introduction. A woman may address a man with the freedom that is usually the monopoly of his sex, and the more she piques his curiosity about her identity the better she carries out the spirit and fun of the masquerade. She may reveal, if she can, a knowledge of his affairs and chaff him on subjects that may increase his mystification. At supper the masks and dominoes are removed, whereupon there ensues much excitement in making discoveries. Sometimes girls will exchange dominoes, whisper and disguise their voices, in order to further puzzle and bewilder their victims. A "Sheet and Pillowcase Party" is a form of masquerade in which these domestic articles, deftly arranged, replace the dominoes.

**F**OR a first of April dance, among the real dainties at supper there should be chocolate cream bonbons stuffed with cotton, chocolate pastils that but conceal wooden button-moulds, and little cakes with colored icing which covers round pill-boxes filled with flour.

## Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition



### Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute purity of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others. An absolutely natural product.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest cocoa Beans. A trial will show what it is.

Ask Your Dealer for It

SAMPLE CAN (1/4 lb.) FOR 15 CENTS IN STAMPS

The Walter M. Lowney Co.

(Makers of Lowney's Chocolates)

Department B Boston, Mass.



## Grape-Nuts

### A DAINTY DISH

With the Delicate Sweet of Grape-Sugar  
The meat eater and the vegetarian alike are charmed with the Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. It has the delicate flavor of Grape-Sugar, and is entirely ready for the table without necessity for cooking.

MADE BY POSTUM COMPANY  
Battle Creek, Michigan  
This furnishes one of the daintiest dishes ever placed on a breakfast table. Can be served hot instantly by pouring hot milk or cream over the Grape-Nuts. Many prefer the food dry with cream on the side.

A distinct gain in mental force follows its use. There's a reason



## WEDDING INVITATIONS

Printed and Engraved. Latest Styles. MONOGRAM STATIONERY. Best work. 100 Visiting Cards 75c. Samples and Valuable Booklet, "Wedding Etiquette." FREE. J. W. COCKRUM, 582 Main St., Oakland City, Ind.

**The One Scientific Preserver of Food**

**The "Odorless" Refrigerator**

is the kind you would insist on having if you knew its merits. No tainted food possible. All contents kept sweet. Uses less ice than any other make. Other features just as desirable. Sizes to suit your space or needs. Solid oak. Lined with white enamel, nickeloid or zinc. Free catalogue No. 22 tells all about it.

THE KEYSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.

**BAIRD BLUE BLAZE BURNER GAS**  
Invaluable in the Nursery

Heats the water or milk quickly. Is always ready, does not get out of order. Adapted to use in kitchen, dining, bath or bed-room. Just the thing for gentlemen who shave themselves. A boon to boarders and students.

Fits any Chafing Dish

Is clean, convenient and absolutely safe. Price \$1.00. Flexible gas tube, 5 cents per foot.  
We prepay charges.

BAIRD MFG. CO., 180 Ontario Street, CHICAGO

**THE JEWEL**  
Instantaneous and Portable  
**Water Heater**

Has merits possessed by no other water heater.  
Heats water at 70 to 120 degrees in one minute and will keep a stream flowing at that temperature.  
Can be used in Bath-room, Kitchen, Laundry, or where ever there is gas, and be moved readily.  
It may be made with rubber hose as shown. Heater is hung on supports fastened to the wall by four screws. The Heater is small and compact; about one foot square, and just one foot high. Will burn manufactured, natural and acetylene gas. We make this Heater with tank and burner for gasoline where there is no gas.

**Costs but 2c to Heat Enough Water for a Bath**  
Can be used in Bathroom, Kitchen and Laundry, Sick-Room, Hospital, Barber Shop, Offices, Restaurant, Drug Store, Buffet, Library, Library, Parlor, in the Nursery, and for Dining-rooms, as well as in many other places. There six-foot lengths of cloth insertion rubber tubing are furnished with each heater. Any one can attach it. It can be set on floor or stand if preferred. Every one guaranteed.

**Lowest Priced Water Heater on the Market**  
If your dealer doesn't have the "Jewel" send us and we will see that you are supplied. Illustrated descriptive catalogue and price list SENT FREE.

AMERICAN STOVE CO.  
GEORGE M. CLARK & COMPANY, Div.  
Makers of Jewel Gas Stoves  
64 and 68 Lake Street CHICAGO

**NETHERSOLE SHOES**

**Sensibly Priced Footwear**  
For the Women of Today  
\$3.50 and \$2.50

The \$2.50 styles are equal to other makes costing a dollar more. Perfect fit; newest styles; excellent material; absolutely guaranteed.

The \$3.50 Nethersoles are One Grade Finer

Illustration is No. 500, one of our popular \$2.50 Nethersole shoes. Ask your dealer, if he hasn't them, send \$2.50, giving size and width, and shoes will be sent express paid.

All styles are made to the minute. Send for free catalog showing photographic reproductions of the proper shoes for all occasions, and containing hints of interest to women who would be well shod.

ROCK ISLAND SHOE CO.  
102 3rd Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

**If You Are Not Aware**  
Grand Rapids is Famous for Fine Furniture,  
**BISHOP FURNITURE**  
WILL CONVINCE YOU

We ship on approval, guaranteeing safe delivery and that we save you money. We allow furniture in your home five days, when it may be returned at our expense and your money refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied.

We Prepay Freight to all points east of Mississippi, Red River mouth of Tennessee, and allow freight that far to points beyond. Our large catalogue will interest you. Write for it.

BISHOP FURNITURE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

# Pears'

the soap which began its sale in the 18th century, sold all through the 19th and is selling in the 20th.

Sells all over the world.

**DEAF?** Send for our book of 25 instruments to assist the hearing. Any one of them sent on approval.

WILLIAM V. WILLIS & CO., 134 S. 11th, Philadelphia

**GIRLS' PROBLEMS**

By Margaret E. Sangster

Questions of interest to girls will be answered on this page, but inquirers must give their names and addresses. Correspondents inclosing stamps or addressed stamped envelopes will be answered by mail.



NE of my girls wrote these very pleasant words to me the other day: "You are as good as a fairy godmother, you are so practical." I do wish to be practical, for in this busy world of ours the people who are visionary are apt to be crowded out. And yet, nobody is ever really practical who has not an ideal before her. You must see before you can plan or do.

Confronted with your problems, girls, I often face one for myself. Am I giving the best advice possible? Am I helping this great host of girls, so that their way may be plainer before them? You need not adopt my suggestions unless they seem worth while, but two heads are better than one, and I may be able to assist you just as you, dear correspondent on the farm, in the factory, in the shop, in college, on a far coast, may send welcome assistance to me.

#### The Problem of One Girl

I am fighting an inherited weakness of the lungs, taking physical culture lessons and keeping up a brave heart. I do not mean to be an invalid. But I have no money, and must earn some. I could take orders for drawn-work and embroidery, and fulfill them beautifully, but I live in a country place quite remote from any large town. How can I secure fine needlework to do?

Drop the idea of needlecraft completely. You need fresh air, plenty of exercise and an object that will keep you out-of-doors. I am glad you live in the country. Several years ago I spent the summer in a hamlet among the hills, where a lad earned a very respectable sum every week by acting as a private letter-carrier. People engaged and paid him by the week to carry their mail to and fro. You live in just such a neighborhood. Mount your wheel and undertake this useful work. It is work in which an intelligent young woman, situated as you are, may succeed quite as well as she could in binding over fine embroidery and putting out her eyes over drawn-work. Besides, it has the merit of originality. Bravely go on, expecting to be perfectly well, as I am sure you will be before long.

#### A Discouraged Daughter

I was graduated from the High School last year, and expected to go on with my education, but mother was sent for to go to my married sister, who was ill, and I had to stay at home. Now, there seems to be no intention to let me go back to school. Father says I know enough to suit him, and I see no prospect except to scrub, and cook, and wash and iron till my hair is gray.

MAY.

You poor little maid! When one is young one has not much patience. Probably nothing could round out your character and make you so useful as just this hand-to-hand acquaintance with house-keeping. Study at home as you have leisure, make up your mind to take up school-work by-and-by, and be cheerful. I know a clever girl who waited ten years and entered college at thirty, the way having been closed for her when she was twenty. All things come to her who can wait.

#### The Perfume of the Violet

I work in a stocking mill. The hours are long, the pay is small, but I should not care if I were not forced to be in close companionship with girls who are coarse and ignorant. I long for refined associates.

DELLA.

I entered a room not long ago, and was greeted by a waft of the sweetest perfume. Somebody had left a bunch of violets there in a crystal vase. If you are yourself sweet, gentle and refined, you will raise the tone of your mates, and they will lay aside some of their coarseness. That which we are impresses those around us for their good, since good is always stronger than evil.

#### Martha, Who Wishes to be Martin

If I were my brother I could go into business, which is what I want most of all to do, now that I have left college. Society bores me, and I want to be where things are going on. I have a business head, but of what use is it? Just wasting time frets me very much.

MARTHA.

I should stop wasting time if I were you. Time is too valuable to be spilled like water on the ground. Ask your father to take you into the counting-room and let you keep books there. Do the work your brother would, as sincerely and simply as if you were Martin instead of Martha. You would not be singular in this. Many young women have proved their capacity for business in this line.

#### I Put it to the Rest of You

I have a friend, a charming person in most ways, but she does not keep her engagements. She promises to go somewhere and forgets all about it. Her promises never weigh on her mind. One cannot count on her for an occasion, but she is so sweet in apologizing for her delinquencies that one pardons her. What do you think of her behavior?

MARIE.

I have very little respect for untrustworthy people. I put it to the rest of you. Should not this girl mend her manners? An engagement, however slight, should be kept. Appointments once made should be carried out, or social intercourse would be very difficult indeed. Some girls fancy that a graceful apology can cover any lack of politeness, but this is a great mistake.

#### The Girl Who Knows She is Pretty

Do you think a girl vain because she knows she is pretty, and likes to wear becoming hats and gowns?

EMILY.

Most girls are pretty, for youth is a beautiful thing in itself, and, of course, there are mirrors, and girls are not blind. One may know how she looks without being vain. Only simpletons are that, and it is all right to wear nice things if you have them.

#### Only One Thing to Do Here

The girls in my set dress well and have plenty of pleasures from which to choose. I am poor, but have had a good education. I can play accompaniments, speak French well, and am usually amiable. Since my father's death I have lived very little at home and have floated about among my friends, acting as a sort of unpaid companion. In reality, I make long visits, and the girls make me presents of their superfluous clothes, while I am, I flatter myself, rather useful to their mothers. I write letters, go on errands, and fill up chinks. But latterly this aimless life that is leading nowhere is very unsatisfactory to me.

ANGELINE.

VIOLA.

My dear, if you will be guided by me you will remove yourself from this false position at once. You have qualifications which may enable you to earn a fair salary and buy your own clothes, instead of taking your wardrobe as a gift. Enter the lists at once of the self-respecting wage-earners, and cease to be a parasite.

#### A Hard Road

Can a young girl pay her way through college by housework in a family?

NELLIE.

Possibly, but it would be a hard thing to do. Try to procure a scholarship in some college, and help yourself to clothing and other necessities by working out of study-hours at any odds and ends which come in your way.

#### A Case of Honor Bright

Two years ago I became engaged to a man whom I thought perfection. We were happy for a while, but gradually my point of view has changed. When I am with my fiance I am at a loss for subjects of conversation and am thankful when he goes away. He still loves me, but I do not love him, and dread marriage more than I can say.

LOUISE.

Is it not fortunate that you have discovered your mistake in time? You cannot honorably take marriage vows upon you if you do not love your promised husband. At any cost to him and to yourself, have a plain explanation.

MIRTYLE.

In many homes to which I go there is no adequate provision for my sleeping, and the family do not seem to know that I need some daily rest. What can I do?

MIRTYLE.

You can ask the physician to tell the mistress of the household that the nurse must have regular periods for rest and exercise. People who are very anxious about the sick are sometimes thoughtless and exacting. As a nurse, you must, of course, try to fit into the ways of the family in which you are serving. It is your right to have a comfortable bed at night, but if you are nursing in a city flat the family may be compelled to give you a makeshift.

#### The Complaint of a Trained Nurse

In many homes to which I go there is no adequate provision for my sleeping, and the family do not seem to know that I need some daily rest. What can I do?

MIRTYLE.

MYRTLE.

You can ask the physician to tell the mistress of the household that the nurse must have regular periods for rest and exercise. People who are very anxious about the sick are sometimes thoughtless and exacting. As a nurse, you must, of course, try to fit into the ways of the family in which you are serving. It is your right to have a comfortable bed at night, but if you are nursing in a city flat the family may be compelled to give you a makeshift.

GRETCHEN.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

GRETCHEN.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.

MARIE.

I do not know whether your knowledge of German grammar and literature is sufficiently thorough to fit you for teaching. A pure accent is undoubtedly a needed qualification, but it is not all. Why not learn stenography and typewriting? A young woman who can take dictation in two languages commands a high rate of remuneration. There is always a demand for good stenographers who know some other language than English. In some of the large department stores a woman who speaks German, or French, or Spanish may find well-paid employment.

MARIE.



## Giant Flowering Caladium

Gratest foliage and flowering plant yet introduced. Leaves 3 to 6 feet long by 2 or 2½ feet broad; perfectly immense, and make a plant which for tropical luxuriance has no equal. Added to this wonderful foliage effect are the mammoth lily-like blossoms, 12 to 18 inches long, snow-white, with a rich and exquisite fragrance.

For the amateur gardener must not allow his enthusiasm over the summer flower garden to get the better of his good judgment. He will be wise if he makes up his mind before he starts at his work how much time he can devote to his garden, and not undertake more than he can feel reasonably sure of being able to do thoroughly.

There is no need for great haste in garden making at the North. Nothing is gained by putting seed into the ground before it becomes warm enough to facilitate germination. Often much is lost by it, as seed decays easily in a cold, damp soil. Wait for sunny days and settled warm weather before sowing your flower seed.



**T**HE amateur gardener must not allow his enthusiasm over the summer flower garden to get the better of his good judgment. He will be wise if he makes up his mind before he starts at his work how much time he can devote to his garden, and not undertake more than he can feel reasonably sure of being able to do thoroughly.

Select your flowers to fit the places you have for them. If for a bed on the lawn, where a bright show of color throughout the season is desired, Petunias of the large-flowered sort will give as much satisfaction as any annual I know of. It will be found most satisfactory to purchase seed in packages where each color is by itself. A bed of mixed colors is sure to be lacking in harmony.

By Eben E. Rexford

Questions of general interest will be answered on this page every month. Inquirers must give their names and addresses. Correspondents wishing answers by mail should inclose stamps or addressed stamped envelopes.

Lawn cut up with beds is spoiled. Plan your garden in such a manner as to have the beds at the sides, if you must use part of the lawn for them, leaving an unbroken piece of greensward between your house and the street.

### Do Not Attempt Beds of Odd Shape

I WOULD not advise attempting beds of peculiar shape. Indeed, I would cut loose entirely, where space is limited, from the "bed" idea, and grow my plants in groups and masses, arranging them with due regard to harmony of color and habit of growth. Do not have plants in long rows, unless you use some particular kind as an edging or border for the garden. Massing plants brings out their good qualities to the best effect, as it concentrates them. When distributed over a good deal of space the color effect is likely to be rather thin.

Do not forget that nearly all plants are vastly more satisfactory when kept by themselves than when mixed with others. In order to insure color harmony one must know the colors of the plants he uses at planting time. Learn all about the height, the spread, and the season of flowering of every plant you use before sowing its seed. Locate them in such a manner as to give the tall growers a place in the rear, and work down toward the front with those of lower habit.

A little study of the catalogues in which the heights and other characteristics of plants are given will enable you to arrange your plants in such a manner as to form a bank of foliage and flowers, in which every plant will be afforded an opportunity to display itself most effectively.

In sowing fine seed do not attempt to cover it with soil. Simply scatter it over the surface of the bed—which should be finely pulverized—and then press it down into the soil with a smooth board. Larger seed may have a slight covering of soil sifted over it. Then press it down firmly, to make it compact enough to retain the amount of moisture needed to insure germination.

## Answers to Timely Questions

### To Exterminate Snails

How can I exterminate the snails which are in my garden? RUTH L.

Mix arsenic with bran, and scatter it about the places where the snails are found. Or potatoes, thinly sliced, and dusted well with arsenic or Paris green, may be used instead.

**F**or a bed exposed to a hot sun nothing gives better satisfaction than the Portulaca. It will flourish in a heat that would kill ordinary annuals. Its low growth makes it available only for beds near the path or under the windows.

Do not locate your beds of annuals on the lawn if you have any other place for them. A small

### A Bed of Tea Roses

Do you advise any one who knows very little about flower-growing to attempt to have a bed of Tea Roses? JANET M.

By all means have a bed of Tea Roses. These loveliest of all flowers can be grown with the greatest of ease in all gardens. Have the soil rich, and mulch the plants with grass-clippings in midsummer. The plants will ask no other attention, except that of an occasional cutting back of the branches which have borne flowers.

### For Edging Flower Beds

Please give me a list of annuals which are suitable for edging flower beds. JAMES L.

Sweet Alyssum, white; Candytuft, white and red; and Lobelia, blue, are excellent for edging flower beds.

### A Tropical Effect

I am desirous of having a tropical effect in my garden. Can you advise me how to proceed? BELVIDERE.

The most effective plant for use where tropical foliage effects are desired is the Ricinus, or Castor Plant. It has immense palmate leaves of a rich coppery bronze color. A single plant has a stately effect in the centre of a circular bed. Where stronger effects are desired several plants can be grouped. In the background these noble plants are strikingly effective. They grow to be six, eight, and sometimes ten feet tall, with a corresponding spread of branches.

## Some Seasonable Suggestions

THE best fertilizer for the flower garden is old, well-rotted manure from the cowyard. But those living in the city cannot obtain this. A good substitute for it is fine bone-meal. Use it in the proportion of half a pound to a square yard. Scatter it over the soil after you have spaded and pulverized it, and work it in well with a rake. Do this at seed-sowing time. Later, it may be necessary to make another application. This you can tell about by the appearance of your plants. If they are strong and healthy no more is needed, but if they seem to be weakening in the vigor which characterized their earlier growth do not fail to furnish more food.

To save labor the amateur should be provided with suitable tools. A hoe of the V-shaped variety, an iron rake, a weeding-hook, and a trowel for transplanting, will be found very useful.

The annuals of the flower garden can often be grown among the hardy border plants with good effect. If restricted as to space combine the two, remembering that the hardy plants will rob the seedlings of the food they need, unless special pains are taken to see that the latter are well supplied in this respect. This you can do easily by applying bonemeal, using it in limited quantity while the plants are small, and increasing the supply as they gain strength. A quarter of a teaspoonful will be enough to use about seedlings to begin with.

If a hedge is wanted between the flower garden and the vegetable garden the Linnia will make a good one, as it grows to a height of three feet or more, and branches so freely that plants a foot and a half apart soon run together and form a dense mass of foliage from the ground up. The flowers of this plant are almost as brilliantly colored as those of the Dahlia, and they will be produced with great freedom from July to late October.

Don't let the catalogues get the start of you by inducing you to try a little of everything. They describe their wares so attractively that the lover of flowers finds it an easy matter to select ten times the amount of seed he has room for.

Before sending away your order for flower seeds for your summer garden, go over the catalogues carefully and strike out such kinds as you do not know to possess all the merit claimed for them.

It is well to confine your selection for the summer garden to the standbys. The old flowers will not disappoint you, but the new ones may. "Novelties" are seldom what the florist's fancy paints them. Therefore, don't invest in them the money that would be certain to give you generous returns if invested in such dependable and standard flowers as Tea Roses, Gladioli, and others with whose good qualities you are familiar.



## MADE WITH THE "HENDERSON" LAWN GRASS SEED AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL

THE FINEST LAWNS IN AMERICA ARE MADE WITH IT

It forms an enduring turf of velvet green in six weeks' time, and is equally valuable for renewing worn-out lawns and bad spots. We supply the seed in quantities, suitable for extensive areas or door-yard plots.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

"EVERYTHING FOR THE LAWN"

(Mailed free to those mentioning this magazine)

It tells how to make, renovate and maintain lawns luxuriantly green all summer long.



## PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35-37 CORTLAND ST., NEW YORK.



Of roses we grow annually nearly a million plants, in over a thousand varieties. The trial collection of roses offers a great Trial Collection — 10 famous D. & C. roses, \$1.00. This collection includes varieties truly great in form, color, vigor and hardiness. They will bloom freely this season. All different kinds, properly labeled. Strong plants, on strong roots and stems. We send postage paid to any one of the U. S. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Mr. Seymour B. Frasch, East Rockaway, N. Y., writes: "Your great Trial Collection of Roses reached me safely by mail. Every plant lived, has grown finely and bloomed continually. I would not sell the collection for five times its value."

FREE with every order for the above the great new Rose Yellow Moon Cachet as one of the 16 varieties and a return check good for 25 cents on next order, provided you mention where you saw this advertisement. The "Book of One Hundred Varieties of Rose Cuttings," 114 pages, tells how to grow, and describes our famous roses and all other flowers worth growing — free with every order for the above. Also free on request. Ask for it.

THE DINGEE & CUNARD CO., West Grove, Pa.

Established 1850. 70 Greenhouses.



IF YOU are having any trouble with the finish on your floors, or are not entirely pleased with their appearance, it is certain you have not used Liqui Granite, the finest floor finish ever introduced.

If you cannot procure it of your dealer send us 75 cents and we will ship you by express, charges paid, a can of Liquid Granite sufficient to cover 150 square feet.

Finished samples of wood and instructive pamphlet on the care of natural wood floors sent free for the asking.

## Berry Brothers, Limited VARNISH MANUFACTURERS

New York, 252-254 Pearl St.; Boston, 520 Atlantic Ave.; Baltimore, 22 E. Lombard St.; Philadelphia, 26 and 28 N. Fourth St.; Chicago, 15 and 17 Lake St.; Cincinnati, 304 Main St.; St. Louis, 112 S. Fourth St.; San Francisco, 12 Front St.

FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE: DETROIT

CHEAP RATES California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. Map of California, Free.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO.  
38 Market Street, Chicago, and 40 West 28th Street, New York



## A BEAUTIFUL HOME

needs a beautiful enclosure. Nothing will add more to its attractiveness, neatness and value than a

### Perfection Lawn Fence

The ideal fence for Lawns, School Grounds, Parks, Cemeteries, etc. It's strong, durable, and low priced — not cheap. Many designs and styles.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

DWIGGINS WIRE FENCE CO., Anderson, Ind.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Springfield, Ohio

INCUBATORS 30 DAYS TRIAL \$5.

HATCH EVERY GOOD EGG OR DON'T KEEP IT  
Send 2 cents for No. 77 catalog and valuable points.

## Dirt and Disease-Germs

cannot exist where *Banner Lye* is used. It is not ordinary lye; there is nothing like it.

It is recognized in public institutions, hotels, restaurants, households, offices, etc., as the best cleaner and disinfectant—far superior to costly disinfectants.

### Banner Lye

 will destroy everything foul and dangerous. In corners of the house, that are hard to keep clean, wash with a little *Banner Lye*. Use it in Sinks, Toilets, Commodes, Slop-Jars, and by all means in

#### Cuspidors

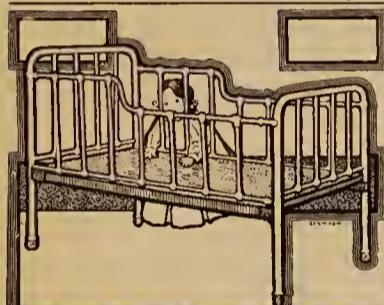
In the laundry soak the soiled wash in water to which a little *Banner Lye* has been added.

In the kitchen use it for cleaning grease and dirt from all utensils—add a little *Banner Lye* to the dish-water.

**SOAP** Refuse grease from the kitchen can be made into the best hard soap in ten minutes, without odor or boiling. One can of *Banner Lye* makes ten pounds hard soap or twenty gallons soft soap.

At your druggist's or grocer's. If you can't get it, send for book, and tell us who your grocer or druggist is.

**The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia**



**"Our Specialty—  
Your Night's Rest"**

**\$3 75** For a beautiful, white enameled crib, 2.6 x 4.6—like cut, with high folding sides and fine woven-wire bottom. A one-third saving for you, as we do away with the middleman's profit.

Our cribs and beds differ from others in having perfectly smooth castings made of malleable iron which cannot be broken. Write for our catalogue of beds, cribs, couches, mattresses, etc.

**AMERICAN BEDDING COMPANY**  
Dept. C, Rome, N.Y.



## Good Health for Girls

By Emma E. Walker, M.D.

Questions of general interest will be answered on this page every month, but inquirers must give their names and addresses. Correspondents wishing answers by mail should inclose stamps or addressed stamped envelopes.



### Strolling Clubs for Girls

NOW that the warm days are near at hand "Strolling Clubs" will again become popular. Last fall this pastime was much enjoyed, particularly by the girls of Baltimore and Boston. And this was the plan: A party of girls, in number from four to ten, agreed upon some place, generally the home of a friend, as the objective point for their stroll, and in the

early afternoon walked several miles out into the country. A light luncheon, prepared by the hostess or carried out by the girls, was served, and the party walked back again to the city in time for dinner.

In some cases, especially if the distance were great, the walk was limited to going out, and the

return made in the trolley-cars. Like everything else, the capacity for walking increases with practice. Do not be too ambitious at first, but begin with a short jaunt, then gradually increase the distance till you can rival your English sister, who often thinks nothing of a twenty-mile "stroll."

For the girls who are engaged during the day, and who cannot take the afternoon walk, there is another plan which has been tried with equal pleasure and success. The party, if not consisting of more than four or five girls, choose only one escort, and they all take the walk after dinner in the cool of the evening. A light supper is served at the end of the walk and the party returns home by trolley. If there are ten girls, then two men are asked to go with them. It is a fact on record that there is always considerable rivalry among the girls' friends as to who among them will be chosen as escort.

Walking, under proper conditions, is one of the most valuable and attractive exercises, but the latter quality certainly often depends upon the associations at the time, for nothing is more stupid than the old-fashioned "constitutional."

### Five Questions I Have Been Asked

#### To Sweeten the Breath

I have an unpleasant breath. Please tell me how I may prevent it.

T. L.

Charcoal powders will do much to sweeten the breath. Orris-root, which can be bought in little sticks, imparts a delicate fragrance to the breath.

#### To Decrease Stoutness

Can you give me a simple home exercise for decreasing stoutness?

AMY.

One of the best and most beneficial exercises for growing stoutness is the following: Lie on your back on the floor, with the arms stretched above the head so that your hands can grasp some firm object like the bedpost, and raise the legs alternately. With this exercise alternate the following: Lie on the floor with the arms close to the sides, hands on the hips, and raise yourself to the sitting posture without any help from the hands or arms.

#### Is Hard Water Injurious to the Skin?

I live in a place where the water is very hard. Does the use of such water injure the complexion, and if so what is the remedy?

J. K.

You should not use hard water for bathing. It is especially bad for the face. Put into a basin of water a few drops of ammonia or a pinch of powdered borax. This will soften the water and make it fit for use.

### Some Little Helps and Hints

WHEN boxing, the chest should be protected by a thick pad.

The olive oil that we buy is often made from cottonseed.

It must be remembered that persons of different temperaments require different methods and degrees of physical exercise. Nervous girls should take light exercise, while those of phlegmatic temperament require vigorous exercise.

Hunger frequently causes restlessness and wakefulness. This often may be avoided by taking a glass of milk—preferably hot, but not boiled, or a cup of cocoa, or even a light sandwich before going to bed.

No girl can get red lips by artificial aid. They are generally the gift of health, although there are healthy girls whose lips are always pale. Biting the lips makes the skin thick and consequently colorless.

It has been observed that those who carry bicycling to an excess are prone to catarrh of the larynx, which is caused by mouth-breathing under the ordinary conditions of bicycling.

A great deal of the maple sugar we eat is made from glucose.

Apples, although not highly nutritious, are very wholesome and easily digested. They should be ripe and carefully selected. There is a large percentage of water in their composition as well as a liberal amount of salts which give them great value as an article of diet. They are quite laxative—especially so when eaten on an empty stomach.

Cacao butter is an excellent skin food, and is largely used in massage. It is also used in the composition of some infants' foods. It is made from kernels of fruit of the theobroma cacao or chocolate nut. Cocoa butter is not cacao butter.

The formula for cold cream, published some time ago on this page, can be improved by so increasing the quantities of spermaceti and white wax that the formula will be as follows: Spermaceti, 1 ounce avoidupois, 400 grains; white wax, 1 ounce avoidupois, 370 grains; expressed oil of almond, 9 fluid ounces; stronger rose water, 3 fluid ounces; sodium borate in fine powder, 33 grains. The object of the spermaceti and white wax is to give firmness to the ointment. They in themselves have no medicinal effect upon the skin beyond that of helping to form a thin protective film. Many formulas have been invented with an idea of improving this well-known preparation, but in my opinion the one above given is the best.

### A Five-Minute Exercise: To Strengthen the Back

#### PRONE POSITION

To strengthen the back; to force back the shoulder-blades; indirectly to strengthen the muscles of the abdomen:

Lie prone with the palms downward, and with the little fingers toward the body; raise the trunk, the tips of the toes touching the floor.



## Our Handsome 96-Page Book

(mailed free) contains scores of letters, just as strong as this, from people whose word you cannot doubt, concerning the

## Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress

MARION, OHIO, Jan. 18, 1902

DEAR SIRS—Our great regard for your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses makes it a pleasure to tell you that they cannot be excelled. After using our first one, purchased in 1879 (twenty-one years ago), we disposed of our other and have never since by another one of yours. On general cleaning days we place our mattresses in the sun for a few hours, and, as my little girl once said, "They act as if they had Royal Baking Powder in them," they puff or raise so greatly! They are so cool in summer and so warm in winter. All the feels, and also those of nearly all our friends, are supplied with Ostermoor Mattresses, and none only makes us think they are perfection in every way.

MRS. E. J. FAIRFIELD.

Economy, comfort and durability in their highest forms are found in the Ostermoor Mattress.



**\$15.**

Express charges fully prepaid. You run no risk by purchase for it is sold under this binding guarantee:

#### SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS

and if it is not even all you have hoped for, if you will believe it to be the equal of cleanliness, durability and comfort of any \$50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

We are anxious that you send for our

#### HANDSOME BOOK MAILED FREE

whether you want a mattress now or not. It will tell you of its merits and will warn you against the spurious imitations offered by unscrupulous dealers throughout the country. The Ostermoor Mattress is not for sale by any store or local agent anywhere. Write to us direct. Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	..	\$ 8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	..	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	..	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	..	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	..	15.00

Made in two parts 50 cents extra. Special sizes at special prices.

These Prices Include Express Charges  
**Ostermoor & Co., 117 Elizabeth Street, New York**  
We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book "Church Cushions."



## Bolster Roll

Only \$2.00, delivered

#### IT DRESSES THE BED AND GIVES THE FASHIONABLE FINISH

Pillows, in daytime, are no longer in vogue. Cover the ACME BOLSTER ROLL with lace, muslin, organdy, silk, satin, spangles, or wood or metal bed, and you will have the proper "clic" effect. It is a cylinder of corrugated multi-ply paper, not heavy, easy to handle, wonderfully strong. Keeps shape perfectly; never wears out.

#### YOU NEED ONE, TO BE IN STYLE

Almost every good dealer from Maine to California has them; if your local dealer cannot supply you, write us, stating width of your bed, enclose express or money order for \$2.00; we will ship an Acme Roll and pay the charges to any express point on east of the Mississippi River. Money back if you want it.

Our handsome book, "Dainty Bedrooms," tells all about it. Mailed free on request!

**H. & D. PAPER CO., 821 Water St., Sandusky, Ohio**

## We Carpet Your Floor for \$3

To introduce our new, serviceable and healthful

**BRUSSELETTE ART RUGS**  
Attractive and artistic patterns, woven on both sides and in all colors and sizes. Easily kept clean and warranted to outwear higher priced carpets. Sent prepaid to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Illustrated catalogue showing rugs in actual colors sent free.

**Sanitary Mfg. Company** 49 Monroe Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTED APRIL 2D, 1901.

Greatest invention of the age. Sells at sight. Agents wanted everywhere. Apply to **M. C. HENLEY, Roller Skate Mfr., Richmond, Ind.**

## "101 SANDWICHES"

A Unique Cook Book  
for Original Luncheons, Teas and Picnics.  
**101 EPICUREAN THRILLS 101**

50c

or in flexible buckram \$1.00; remit in stamps, money order or coin. Attractive catalogue upon application.  
**ELDER & SHEPARD, 238 Post St., San Francisco**



Baby's comfortable. Mother knows it, and is proud of the style of her baby's go-cart. Father finds it costs less money because

### Marqua Go-Carts

are sold direct from factory. Have all the latest improvements. Both front and back are adjustable. Easily changed from a sitting to a reclining or sleeping position.

Fifty styles, from \$6.00 up to the more elaborate at \$15.00. Send for our Catalogue. We ship by express freight East of Mississippi River, also to Wisconsin and Iowa; Western points equalized. Not sold by dealers. See our Catalogue before buying elsewhere. 10 years' success in supplying baby vehicles by mail make us sure we can meet all requirements, so please write for catalogue FREE.

Marqua Carriage & Toy Co., Dept. A, Cincinnati, O.

## THE BABY FROM BIRTH TO THREE



By Emelyn Lincoln Coolidge, M.D.

Of the Babies' Hospital, New York City

Inquirers must give their names and address. Correspondents inclosing stamps or addressed stamped envelopes will be answered by mail.

### Bedtime for a Two-Year-Old Child

I HAVE a little boy two years old. At what time should he be put to bed? Now he goes to bed at seven-thirty at night, and sleeps till seven in the morning. He also takes a nap of two hours and a half in the middle of the day. Does he get enough sleep?

MRS. MARY C. H.

Children of his age should be put to bed from six-thirty to seven o'clock, but as your little boy takes such a long nap and sleeps until seven in the morning I think he has enough sleep now.

### Breathing Through the Mouth

My baby girl six months old invariably breathes with her mouth open both when awake and asleep. She seldom has a cold and I do not understand why she does this. Is it "only natural" or does it indicate some nose or throat trouble?

AN OHIO MOTHER.

Breathing with the mouth constantly open is by no means natural or proper. When a child does this it generally means that there is a growth between the nose and throat called "adenoids." You should take your baby at once to a good throat specialist and have an examination made, and the growth removed if one is found to be present. All manner of throat, ear and nose troubles may result in after years if you neglect this now.

### How Often Should a Baby be Nursed?

I have always nursed my two-months' old baby, but he does not seem to digest his food properly. I nurse him regularly every two hours and a half during the day and twice at night. Can you tell me anything I can do to help matters?

F. S.

Lengthen the interval between feedings to three hours. Your milk may possibly be a trifle too strong for the baby. It would be a good plan to give him an ounce of pure water just before you nurse him. Do not let him nurse longer than twenty minutes.

### A Round-shouldered Child

Will you please tell me what can be done for a child two years and a half old who is inclined to be round-shouldered?

Mrs. D. F. H.

First of all, see that his general health is good. Let him have plenty of nourishing food, and exercise in the open air. Insist upon an early bed hour, and do not allow him to use a high feather pillow, but a thin hair one about an inch high. Rub his back with long, steady strokes both night and morning. Teach him some of the pretty kindergarten marches and show him how to carry his head erect and to stand up straight "like a soldier." See that he has a comfortable low chair to sit in, so that his feet are well supported when he sits down, and are not allowed to dangle in the air. He is so young that you ought to be able to correct very easily his tendency to be round-shouldered.

### Length of a Baby's Petticoats

I like the idea of having the slips but twenty-seven inches from shoulder to bottom of hem, but can I buy flannel petticoats short enough to wear with these slips? Do you approve of white skirts, and how long should they be?

A. Y. H.

A baby's flannel skirt should be made long enough to turn up over the baby's feet, and securely pinned there so that the cold air cannot creep up. White skirts are unnecessary and only add weight to the child's clothing. If, however, you wish to have your child wear a white skirt it should come just below the flannel petticoat, and be a little shorter than the dress.

### Artificial Tapering of a Baby's Fingers

Do you consider it advisable to allow babies to wear tiny thimbles on their fingers while they sleep, in order to make their fingers taper? If you do, please tell me where the thimbles may be obtained and how old the baby should be when he begins to wear them.

INEZ.

It seems to me that the method of tapering the baby's fingers which you mention is not only useless, but positively dangerous. Thimbles tiny enough for a baby's fingers would be very easily swallowed by the child. Babies often put their fingers in their mouths even when asleep. I would not advise you to meddle with Nature. If it is best for the child to have tapering fingers he will have them without any outside help.

### Diet for a Year-Old Baby

Kindly advise me in regard to my baby's diet. She is almost one year old and has had nothing but milk. Can I begin to feed her almost anything?

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

Most certainly not. If you fed her "almost anything" her digestion would soon be very much upset. Give her gruels made of wheat, oatmeal or barley, all of which must be most thoroughly cooked; beef juice, and a little mutton or chicken broth from which every particle of fat has been skimmed. She may also occasionally have the juice of half an orange, and after the fourteenth or fifteenth month half of a soft-boiled egg twice each week. She may also be given occasionally a piece of zwieback to nibble on. Never give her fresh bread.



## BEGIN THE DAY

### IN THE BEST WAY WITH MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

It contains all the food value of nature's great food-grain—wheat—acted upon and made easily soluble by the natural digestive agent, malt diastase. It thus combines malt and wheat in a delicious, nutritious, easily prepared breakfast cereal. **Malt Breakfast Food** is good for everybody everywhere, at all times, but rises to its highest usefulness when used by growing children, babies, nurses and convalescents.

All grocers sell it. Most good hotels serve it.

Our booklet, containing "Breakfast Menus for a Month" and a cabinet-size half-tone of our little Malt Cereal girl, sent free on request. A half-pound sample free on receipt of six cents for postage.

THE MALTED CEREALS COMPANY, BURLINGTON, VERMONT

"I just love Malt Breakfast Food"

## For Dealers Only



We sell no goods at retail. We save you half

The largest Wholesale Millinery House in the World

Ladies' Trimmed Hats Ready-to-Wear Hats

Write for our GREAT CUT PRICE CATALOGUE No. 41 for Spring of 1902.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE CO.

134-136-138-140 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## The OMO DRESS SHIELD

### The Only Perfect Shield

BECAUSE it is Absolutely Odorless, Absolutely Impervious, Absolutely Hygienically Pure. Every Warranted to the Wearer. Can be washed. These are the five essential features of a perfect Dress Shield.



For sale at all the leading dry-goods stores in the United States and Canada.

If your dealer does not keep them send 25c for sample pair.

No Chemicals or Rubber used in its manufacture.

The OMO Manufacturing Company MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Will You Pay

\$6.25 a Month

To own one of these beautiful first quality DIAMOND Rings or pendants is a dream. This is a special offer to introduce to you our charge account system. You get goods on first payment and pay each month so you won't miss the money.

Sent on Approval Express Prepaid

Return at our expense if not satisfactory. Being close to the diamond supply, we offer material savings on the best stones. Our \$100,000 guarantee of value and quality on every purchase. We send you a full-page catalog, is fully illustrated, and is highly prized by those who occasionally buy jewelry. Write for it today.

GEO. E. MARSHALL

97 State Street Chicago



## Dress Reform

Manufactured since 1888. The first and best substitute for a corset. It allows ease and dress comfort, especially in warm weather. Skirt and hose supporter attachments. High or low bust. Catalogue free.

When ordering give bust measure.

Sizes, 30 to 38, . . . \$1.00

" 40 and over, . . . 1.25

AGENTS WANTED

MRS. C. D. NEWELL, 1085 N. 41st Court, Chicago



Baby Wardrobe Patterns

PATTERNS for 32 different articles—Long clothes with full directions for making, shodding necessary material, etc., or 10 patterns for short clothes, either set postpaid for only 25 cents. A complete set of patterns showing everything necessary for mother and infant, sent free with every order. Send silver or stamps. Address

MRS. C. E. ATSMA, BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

## "Mizpah" Valve Nipples

### WILL NOT COLLAPSE

And therefore prevent much colic. The valve prevents a vacuum being formed to collapse them. The ribs inside prevent collapsing when the child bites them. The rim is such that they cannot be pulled off the bottle.

Sample Free by mail

Walter F. Ware 512 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Infant's Outfit 23 Pieces \$5.69

Everything for Babies and Children. Send 3c for illustrated catalogue. "We cater to the little ones."

NYE & HERRING, 635 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

**POSTUM COFFEE**

Is Only Good when thoroughly boiled Then It is Delicious.

If you have been badly served, insist that directions on pkg. be followed (easy too) Then you get flavor, food value and the nerve builders placed in the field grains by the Creator, for man's use. Compel the cook to get them out for you.

NO MORE DARNING

## Racine Feet

A New Pair Hose for 10c

Cutoff ragged feet, attach! Racine Feet" to legs of hosiery by our new Stockinette Stitch, and you have a pair of hose as good as new. Cost only 10c and a few moments time.

Racine Feet come in cotton, sizes 5 to 11, black or white. Price, 10 cents a pair. Booklet, "The Stockinette Stitch," tells everything. Sent free. Agents wanted.

H. S. BLAKE & CO., Department E, Racine, Wis.

**Glascok's Combined Baby Jumper and Rocking Chair**

Serves as a Cradle, Bed, High Chair, Jumper, and Rocking Chair, all in one. Indispensable all seasons of the year for the health, happiness and proper care of the baby. "Better than two nurses," one man writes.

A happy occupant of one as shown in illustration is Mrs. Barns Hedge, age 11 months, whose mother writes as follows:

Dear Sirs.—Our Baby Jumper is enjoyed by the whole family. Baby is always happy when in the Jumper, as you can see from the photograph. Yours truly,  
Mrs. E. H. Hough, 1109 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

A handsome and substantial piece of furniture. Endorsed by all physicians. Write for our beautiful illustrated and descriptive booklet.

**GLASCOCK BROS.  
MFG. CO.**  
Box 6, Muncie, Ind.

## THE CHILD OF THREE AND OVER

By Elisabeth Robinson Scovil

Former Superintendent of the Newport Hospital

Inquirers must give their names and addresses. Correspondents who inclose stamps or addressed stamped envelopes will be answered by mail.

**Bananas for Children**

SOME of my friends tell me that I ought not to allow my little girl, five years old, to eat bananas. Why are they more indigestible than other fruit?

INEXPERIENCED MOTHER.

Bananas contain a larger amount of sugar than other fruits. Those that are brought here are gathered before they are fully ripe, and contain a good deal of starch, which is indigestible unless the fruit is cooked. Bananas may be baked in the skins by cutting a short piece from each end, laying them in a pudding-dish and baking them for half an hour. Remove the skins and eat the fruit. A single banana eaten slowly would do no harm if taken raw and thoroughly masticated so that the starch may be well moistened by the saliva.

**Little Girls' Aprons**

Are aprons still worn by little girls six years old? My little daughter soils her pretty cashmere dresses in front, and I do not know how to prevent it unless she can wear aprons.

E. D. F.

Aprons made of fine lawn, nainsook muslin, French nainsook, or fine India linen are worn by children from four to twelve years old. For a child of six they are pretty when made with a long waist, full in front and tucked behind, cut square in the neck, and finished with wide bands of embroidery forming a kind of yoke, and wide ruffles of embroidery over the shoulders. A band of inch-wide insertion finishes the bottom of the waist, with a ribbon run through it and tied in a bow on the left side. Another pattern has a full skirt, a bib of tucks with hemstitching between, edged with embroidery, and bretelles of embroidery over the shoulders. Plain aprons made with a full bib and tucked ruffles, or finished with a half-inch hem, look very well.

**Cooking Beefsteak for Children**

I like to give my children beefsteak for dinner twice a week if I can, but my cooking stove is not well adapted for broiling, so I cannot cook it in that way. Is it possible to fry beefsteak in such a manner that it will be digestible?

E. S.

Yes, if it is properly done the steak will be very nearly as juicy and tender as if broiled on the gridiron. If possible have a cast-iron, heavy pan, instead of an ordinary sheet-iron one. Let it become very hot and rub it well with a piece of the fat, stuck on a fork, before the meat is put in. As soon as the meat browns a little on one side turn it, and continue turning it every two minutes until it is done. After the meat is browned on both sides draw the pan to the back of the stove and let it cook there for few minutes, the length of time depending on the thickness of the steak. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and serve on a hot dish. It should be well browned outside and red within.

**Giving Quinine to a Child**

The doctor has ordered quinine three times a day for my little girl, six years old. She cannot swallow the pills and when she tries to bite them the bitter taste makes her feel sick. How can I give the quinine to her?

E. L. C.

Quinine is sold in gelatine capsules, but they are quite as difficult to swallow as pills. If you get the quinine in liquid form, and give the dose in a teaspoon, giving the child a drink of ice water just before the medicine, the bitter taste will be less perceptible. After it has been taken wash the roof of the mouth, the tongue and the inside of the cheeks with a piece of soft linen dipped in ice water. A mouthful of dry bread will also help to remove the unpleasant taste.

**Music for the Little Ones**

My little girls, five and six years old, are very fond of music. Can you tell me of a book of songs with simple music that I can play to them and teach them?

JENNIE C.

"Holiday Songs and Every-day Songs" would be suitable for your purpose; the music is easy enough for childlike voices, but bright and inspiring. There are songs which are appropriate for all the special holidays and many others besides. "Kindergarten Chimes" is another useful collection of songs and games for little children. "A Christmas Festival Service" is an inexpensive little book containing many of the carols and songs beloved by children and popular all the year round.

**Disinfecting Books**

Two handsome books were accidentally left in the room where one of my children was ill with scarlet fever. Must they be destroyed or is there any way of disinfecting them?

WORRIED MOTHER.

If you have an atomizer half fill it with a forty per cent. solution of formaldehyde. Stand the books upright on the end wide open with the leaves separated as much as possible, and spray thoroughly with formaldehyde. If the binding is very delicate and likely to be injured by the moisture procure a tight tin box, large enough to hold the book and a saucer filled with the formaldehyde. Stand the book upright as described and close the box, leaving it for an hour at least. It is said that one cubic centimetre of formaldehyde to three hundred cubic centimetres of space will thoroughly disinfect any book in fifteen minutes.

## The "M" Waist

For Boys and Girls

TRADE MARK

**WAIST**

There has been nothing left undone to make the E-Z Waist the most comfortable and most comfortable and the most desirable waist for children. We have hundreds of letters from delighted mothers proclaiming the E-Z "best of all." Unlike other waists, the straps or bands on the E-Z are of the same durable, yielding, knit fabric. The strain does not come on the binding, the buttons do not pull out, and the waist is even and well-fitted. Our booklet tells the story. A sample waist sent, post-paid, for 25¢ tells it even better. Buy from your dealer when you can. When ordering, mention age of child, whether boy or girl, and if Bleached, Pure White, or Half Bleached is desired. E-Z WAIST CO., 104 Kingston St., Boston.

Mass.

**THE "M" WAIST**

is a perfect combination of undergarment and support for skirt or trousers.

The arrangement of tapes carries all weight easily, none from the shoulders, hence there is nothing like it to preserve the erect posture of the infant figure.

The "M" Waist cannot possibly sag at armholes and neck.

Price 15 and 25 cents

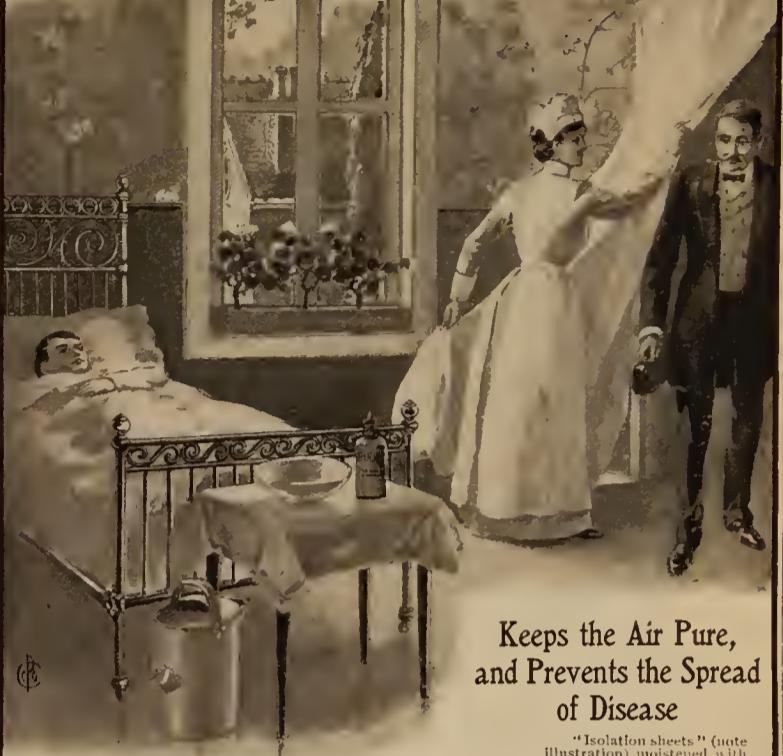
FREE TO MOTHERS—if the "M" Waists are not for sale in your town, send me your dealer's name and 6c. U. S. postage and we will send sample waist, 25c. quality, free. State size.

MINNEAPOLIS KNITTING WORKS  
624 Bryant Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

INDELIBLE Our stamp of your name, pad, bottle ink, directions, etc., for marking clothes, linen goods, etc. Postpaid. G. S. WHITMORE, 614 13th St., Washington, D. C. 40c Printer and Manufacturer. Catalogue Free.

# CREOLIN=PEARSON

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



Keeps the Air Pure,  
and Prevents the Spread  
of Disease

"Isolation sheets" (note  
illustration) moistened with  
CREOLIN=PEARSON will shield the  
household from contagion or infection.

CREOLIN=PEARSON should be used not only when sickness is in the house or small-pox in the neighborhood. Disease germs are transmitted in many ways, and with incalculable effect. To be safe use CREOLIN=PEARSON regularly in bed-room, nursery, kitchen, bathroom, cellar and stable.

It is the ideal germ destroyer, deodorizer and disinfectant. Not poisonous, yet many times stronger than any other household disinfectant.

A 1-lb. Bottle of CREOLIN=PEARSON Will Make  
16 Gallons of Safe, Reliable Disinfectant

Sold by all druggists in two sizes: 50c and \$1.00. Full directions on every bottle. Our booklet, "Health Hints," mailed on request, tells about the value and the advantages of CREOLIN=PEARSON.

CREOLIN=PEARSON, 13-19 University Place, N.Y.

**"WARNING!"** Poisonous  
and worthless imitations of CREOLIN=PEARSON are in the market. In order to protect the Medical Profession and the Public against fraud, I have placed CREOLIN=PEARSON under control of Messrs. Merck & Co., New York. Their signature, thus:

*Merck  
NEW YORK*

is placed around the neck of every genuine bottle. Refuse all others.

William Pearson."



TRADE MARK

THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION AGENT

NET POISON

## How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

It is Cheaper than Any Mixed Paint on the Market, Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases. Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, out-buildings and fence, is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil cost so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint, caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence.



This was done after the most rigid test, which proved that Carrara Paint is more than twice as good in lasting quality as any other paint. For interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile, and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks. It does not fade. It outlasts the best lead or any mixed paint and it costs so much more. It is used in all the cheap paints in first cost than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint:

The Waldorf, Astoria, New York City, one of the most magnificent hotels in the world, painted entirely with the world-famous Carrara Paint; Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Co.; Chicago Telephone Co.; Central Union Telephone Co.; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. R. R. Co.; Atlantic & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

Thousands of private residences and buildings, public and private, all over the country. From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club houses; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or bay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence. Carrara is used in all the lower, newer, faster-growing varieties, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest-priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, 273 Carrara Works, Barberton, O., and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors free of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

## The Saving Habit

Is the foundation of success—A little laid by each week soon grows to a competence. This bank accepts deposits of any amount from \$1 up and pays four per cent. interest, compounded every six months.

Depositors in every state in the Union. Write for booklet telling how to bank by mail.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK  
Peoples Savings Bank Building  
PIITTSBURG, PA.

## Surplus \$400,000

Special April Sale of Hall Furniture

The "New England" year to buy beautiful, high-grade hall furniture that will grace the entrance to any home, yet at bargain values.

Both sets are made in finest Quartersawn Golden French with fifteen lbs. seats, cast brass knobs, best French bevelled mirrors.

The "New England" Seat and Mirror 36 inches wide, solid arms, French carved frame. Special price, \$18.50.

The "LION HEAD" is 46 inches wide, has solid scroll ends, highly carved lions heads and claw feet. Standard set \$45 to \$55. Special factory sale price, \$27.50.

Order today. Remember that I fully guarantee the quality, the value and your entire satisfaction or refund money in full and that these factory bargains close May 1st. Catalog free.

A. LINN MURRAY, Designer-Baker, Grand Rapids, Mich.



## Pin-Money Papers

NUMBER TWO



WANT to make some money; in fact, I feel that I must help the family in some way, now that I am grown up," writes one girl to THE JOURNAL, "and yet I cannot bear the thought of leaving home, even for the day." There are thousands of girls and women who feel the same way, and it is for them that the "Pin-Money Papers" are written. Last month we told you of some easy ways to make money without leaving home. Now, here are a few more—and one or two of them may be just what you can most agreeably do.

The very room you are sitting in may be worth money to you—that is, a picture of it. THE JOURNAL once printed some beautiful interior views in a series called "Inside of One Hundred Homes"—maybe you remember them—and now we want to print another series, only this time we want interior pictures of "suburban" homes. All the word "suburban" means here is that your home must not be in a big city. But if it's in the country or on the edge of a city, and there is an especially pretty room in it, we should like ever so much to see a photograph of it. If we already have one like it we'll return your picture—in case you include sufficient postage—but if it contains one new or tasteful idea we'll send you a check in place of it. Don't forget that THE JOURNAL always prefers the simpler things in the way of furniture and decorations, and the smaller the cost the better. It makes no difference what the room is, and you may send as many photographs of it as you like. But never send one smaller than 4 x 5 inches. And be sure to remember the return postage. Never forget that when you send us either a package or a photograph. It is very important.

It may happen that some one has just sent you a unique present, or an unusually clever remembrance of some sort, or you may have heard of such a gift from a friend. Won't you write us about it? Things of this kind are difficult to get, and we are always glad to pay for them if we can use them. People write to us every day asking us to help them decide what to give this one or that one for a birthday, or a wedding, or any one of the many occasions which call for gifts. We want to help them, and often we can, but we wish to keep our stock of ideas fresh, and if you have a new one we want it. Then, you see, the gift you gave or received may gladden a whole lot of hearts—and you'll be richer in cash as well as in happiness.

The week after Easter, when the quiet Lenten days are over, is always a time for gay little gatherings and parties, and luncheons and teas, and all sorts of entertainments. The balmy air and the first spring flowers lend a fresh charm to anything we do, and to be in keeping with the season those who entertain formally or informally want new and appropriate ideas—different from the winter ones.

Now, it may be that you have planned some clever entertainment for Easter week, some innovation in the way of making your guests have a good time, or you may be a guest at one or two such affairs yourself. In either case, suppose you let us know of it! It won't take much time to write a little description and post it to us, and if it's a new and available idea or suggestion from our point of view, your time will have been well spent—that is, you shall be paid for it. Folks are continually hunting for new ways to entertain, or ideas especially suited to certain seasons of the year, and whenever you see or hear of one tell us about it. Don't hesitate because it's a small thing, because small things are just those most difficult to get at in this world. Whenever that thought comes to you, remember how large a collar-button is when it's lost!

The time for picnics will soon be here. It's always a real pleasure to spend a day out in the woods. But we are strangely built, after all, and most pleasant things pall on us in an hour or so. Then we begin to wonder what shall be done next. What a dull, lifeless stage of a picnic that is! Of course, one or two of the more industrious picnickers are busy unpacking bulging baskets and freezing lemon ice and doing the work, but most of the crowd is loafing, and wishing it was time for dinner—or whatever a picnic feast should be called.

What a treasure is the person who steps in just at this point and saves the day by suggesting some jolly pastime or game in which all may join! You know how it is—indeed, you, yourself, may have been the "life-preserver." Can't you tell us how you did it, or, if you didn't do it, how it was done? And do you know any clever or amusing or bright ideas pertaining to picnics in any way—the ride out, or the lunch, or games, or anything that may make the day go more merrily? If you do we want them, and if we can use them you'll be the richer. If you haven't one already keep your eyes open the next time you go to picnic—and don't forget to write THE JOURNAL about it as soon as you can.

We want to give Sunday-school superintendents and teachers some novel and helpful ideas for making their schools and classes attractive. It's often a difficult task to keep up the interest of children in work of this sort. Some Sunday-schools have tried various plans with more or less success. One, for instance, omits the regular lessons the fourth Sunday in each month and a lecture is given in place of them. In another each of the smaller children is given a ticket very much like a railroad commutation ticket, and it is punched with a conductor's punch every Sunday the holder is at school. This, of course, pleases the little ones much, and keeps up their interest. But these are old ideas. We want new ones. Have you one which has worked well? or do you know of one? If you do we should like the opportunity of considering it. Anything novel or unique or practical—any idea that will make Sunday-school more of a pleasure to children as well as a profit. And if we can make use of it we shall pay you for it.

From time to time some more "Pin-Money Papers" will be given.



## THE TIME TO LEARN MUSIC

The Germans are always spoken of as real lovers of music. Why? They hear it from babyhood to old age. Familiarity with the world's most beautiful music is of inestimable value to children. Many a child hates music because he only thinks of it in connection with the detested practicing. Hearing the best simple stories and music in childhood develops a later taste for great literature and masterpieces.

Through THE ANGELUS you and the children not only become acquainted with the best music, but are enabled to play it perfectly.

*Handsome illustrated catalogue sent free.*

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO., Main Offices and Factories, MERIDEN, CONN.



## The Year 1847

was a memorable one, inasmuch as at that time Rogers Bros. first introduced and sold their electro-silver plated spoons, and in '47 that year is a part of the trademark appearing on the original and genuine

## 1847 ROGERS BROS.

### Spoons, Forks, etc.

With their great success has come a host of cheap imitations, so that unless you observe the trademark closely, you are likely to receive a cheap and unsatisfactory substitute in place of "Silver Plate that Wears." Send for illustrated catalogue No. 81 R.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.  
(International Silver Co., Successor)

MERIDEN, CONN.

Our "1847 Rogers Bros." goods are sold by leading dealers everywhere.



MADAM AZPIROZ  
wife of the Mexican Ambassador, says:

## "FINEST"

### FOR MEN AND WOMEN

## LACE KNIT

is essentially the underwear of the discriminating, and the fact that this moderately priced fabric is so generally popular among the ladies.

skin ventilation being the chief advantage, giving elasticity and permanence in lighter underwear.

Adapts itself to peculiarities of stout people.

SAMPLES of Lace Knit and our matchless full-fashioned underwear fabrics FREE. We will

send catalogue and self-measurement blanks to any address, and guarantee satisfactory results.

If your dealer does not handle the Lewis goods and you prefer to buy of him, send us his name.

LEWIS KNITTING COMPANY, 200 MAIN ST., JANEVILLE, WIS.



## Absolute Range Perfection

Sold for Cash  
Your money refunded after six months' trial if

Clegg's Ideal Steel Range  
is not perfectly satisfactory. My superior location on the Erie, where iron steel, coal freight and skilled labor are cheapest and easiest, enables me to give you the best possible to produce; any range at a position of iron or iron \$10 to \$20. Send free, complete catalog of all styles and sizes and book describing the good and bad points of range, and whether you buy of me or not. My motto: The GOLDEN RULE and the BEST for the LEAST money.

CHESTER D. CLAPP  
Practical Store and Range Man, 628 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio

## GOOD, HONEST Buggies

Sister Mary's experience in selling standard grades of vehicles.

Has made our work favorably known for its reliable quality. It is

BUILT FOR SERVICE  
Manufactured from Material Best Work

CEASAR'S WORKS OF IRON, TIN, WOOD, ETC.

A shrewd, discerning buyer, according to the market for the best values, cannot afford to be without our Catalogue. A postal will bring it FREE.

CASH BUYERS' UNION (Inc.), Dept. B-3, Chicago, Ill.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

HERBERT C. CHIVERS ARCHITECT

385 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis

Send \$1.00 for new 608-page book of designs, Artistic Homes,

or a sample copy of The Cottage-Builder, Inc., or \$1.00 per year.

See advt. in Feb. L. B. Journal.

A Wonderful Ruffler

that attaches to any machine. Slips on regular sewing foot.

Do better work, save time, labor and money by using the Little Wonder Ruffler. Durable and practical. Thousands used. Send prepaid for 50 cents. Our

Common Sense Tucker

fits any machine and is different and better than any like device. No

Stitches simple, lasts a lifetime. Price \$1.00.

SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER, \$1.50  
FOR \$1.25. Both Tucker and Ruffler sent prepaid upon receipt of \$1.25.

Money back if not satisfied.

Agents—write for profitable proposition. Big demand.

Sewing Machine Attachment Works, Box 12, Muscle, Ind.

Agents—write for profitable proposition. Big demand.

Sewing Machine Attachment Works, Box 12, Muscle, Ind.



**BLUE LABEL SOUPS.**

READY FOR USE AFTER HEATING

20 VARIETIES

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.  
ROCHESTER, N.Y., U.S.A.

## From a Turkish Towel

By Jeannette Weir



HANDY BAG

BY THE expenditure of seventy-one cents and a few hours' time any girl may possess the five dainty and useful toilet accessories illustrated in this column, and the idea is a most practical one, as the material is very durable and each article may be laundered as often as is necessary. They were all made from a light-weight white Turkish towel, and the edges crocheted with blue thread which gave a pretty finish to the set. The tassels and initial are also blue.

The shoulder cape, which is most useful when arranging the hair, was made from the two ends of the towel, using a piece eleven inches deep for the back and one of thirteen inches for the front. The cape is open on each side to allow the free use of the arms, and fastened in the front by a blue crocheted button and a loop of cord, which is made by twisting together six strands of the blue thread. Any pretty design may be traced on the border, and then worked in outline stitch. To prevent the fringe of the cape from fraying, it is overcast with buttonhole stitch.

A piece of the towel measuring nine inches by fourteen was used for the handy bag, which may



CONVENIENT SHOULDER CAPE

serve to carry several toilet articles. If lined with oil silk it may be used as a sponge-bag.

A pair of cast-off rubber shoes made a good model for the bath slippers, which are particularly suitable for summer wear. The soles were cut from the uppers and the pattern easily traced by spreading them on a strip of the towel. Stitch them together with the rough edges on the outside and then bind with tape. Make the seam at the heel flat, and face it with the tape. Fasten the strings at the back, and lace them through eyelets worked in blue thread close to the crocheted edge. In size this pair measures the same as a 5½ B shoe.



LITTLE CASE FOR TOILET ARTICLES



THE WASHCLOTH IS 9 1-2 INCHES SQUARE

The washcloth is made from a piece of the towel nine inches and a half square.

The little case is a most convenient receptacle for toilet articles when traveling. Allow for a strip of the towel six inches by fourteen; line with oil silk, and fold over at each end so as to form two pockets.

COST OF MAKING THE FIVE ARTICLES	
One towel, size 23 inches by 48...	\$ .35
Working cotton, 3 spools at 5 cents each...	.15
One roll of tape...	.02
One foundation initial...	.03
One piece of oil silk...	.15
	\$ .71



A PAIR OF BATH SLIPPERS

### The Heath & Milligan Creolite For Floor Painting

Made in 10 Desirable Shades, will not only give beautiful floors, but lessen the labor on cleaning day. It comes ready for use and easily applied. Ask for book. Let "Household Hints in Floor Painting," also our handsome folder showing combination of colors for centers and borders. **HATH & MILLIGAN CO.** Makers of Best Prepared Paint and Rail-way White Lead. Dept. H, 172 Nassau Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Established 1851.

**BABY'S HEALTH WARDROBE**  
Complete outfit, 30 cut patterns  
Infant's long, or 25 first short clothes, full directions,  
sealed, 25 cts. **Hints to Expectant Mothers** and description  
New Maternity Nightgown free with patterns.  
**MRS. J. BRIDE, P. O. Box 1245, BOSTON, MASS.**

**CLASS PINS** with one, two or three letters with '01, '02, '03, engraved in one or two colors. All sizes, 25 cts. each; or \$1.00 a doz. Silver plated, 10c. each; or \$1.00 a doz. Special designs in plus or bulges made for any class or society at reasonable prices; send design and class colors for estimates. Catalog free. Address **BANTIN BROS., Rochester, N.Y.**

**WALL PAPERS AT 50% DISCOUNT**  
Buy your wall paper direct from the manufacturer and save retailer's price. Every Manufacturer, Retailer and State Agent, Paper Hanger and Housewife should have my samples—free upon application. **A. L. RIDWELL, 244 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.**

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work!"



Slave if you will, but if you prefer to make housework easy, use

## GOLD DUST

It makes home brighter and care lighter.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY  
Chicago New York Boston St. Louis — Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP

The woman who does not know what can be done with

### Campbell's Varnish Stain

towards making the old furniture about the house look new, will get a booklet and color card free by sending her address to the

CARPENTER-MORTON CO.  
Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.



### WILEY'S WAXENE

TRADE MARK  
This is the only preparation which is made expressly for

### Kitchen Floors

You can apply it yourself. It preserves the wood, gives it a bright, natural finish; it prevents dust and dirt, does away with bugs, and keeps the room clean, sweet and healthful. WAXENE is not a wax, wash or varnish, but an entirely new preparation—the only thing in the world that will prevent a floor from spotting, coloring or soiling with hot grease or water. Every kitchen should have it.

Sold by paint and hardware stores everywhere. Sample can by mail—10¢. Send for free descriptive booklet.

L. H. WILEY & CO., Mfrs., 99 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

### Do You See The Point?

### DIXON'S AMERICAN PENCILS

You will see the point wear down in use, not break off. Pencils for all uses. The grades never vary. If not at dealers send 16 cents for samples worth double.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N.J.

### Now We Have It!

A Perfect Steam Cooker

WITH DOORS. Don't miss it. Large metal doors. Save fuel, time, labor. Get it for your home and summer cottage. Write for circulars. Special rate for ten days.

Agents Wanted, Salary and Commission.

OHIO STEAM COOKER CO., 48 Ontario Building, Toledo, Ohio



The OMNIGRAPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY is the new way to learn telegraphy. Expert operator with you all the time. Price \$4.00.

Dept. A, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York. Circular free

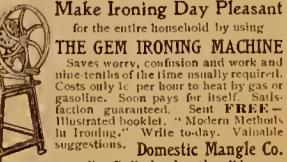


"THE KIND IT PAYS TO BUY."

### "COLFAX PONY RIGS"

Exclusive styles. GUARANTEED FOR WEAR. 1902 Book and Prices FREE. Send for illustrated magazine, "Ponyland."

Colfax Pony "Rigs" South Bend, Indiana



Make Ironing Day Pleasant for the entire household by using

THE GEM IRONING MACHINE

Saves worry, confusion and work and nine-tenths of the time usually required.

Costs only 1¢ per hour to heat by gas or gas-oil. Send for "Simplifying Household Operation" guaranteed. Send FREE—

Illustrated booklet. "Modern Methods in Ironing." Write today. Valuable suggestions. Domestic Mangle Co.

Box E, Racine Junction, Wis.

## Embroidery with Wash Braids

By Ada Rider

THE uses to which these wash braids may be put are self-evident, and their simplicity is in keeping with the material upon which they are intended to be slip-stitched.

The collar, cuff, band, yoke, sleeve or skirt is first cut from the material and then stamped in a conventional design, over which the braid is slip-stitched, more or less in outline fashion.

These cotton wash braids may be used upon skirts as well as upon bodices. There are several ways of giving added effectiveness to this style of trimming. One is to fill in the centre of the pattern with various lace stitches as shown in the illustrations of the fancy collar and turn-over cuff; another is to buttonhole the braid along the edges, and still another is to use feather-stitching with French dots between the rows of braid which are used in developing the stamped pattern.

The illustration on the right is of a front plait intended for a linen blouse. The same design may be used for bands for trimming a skirt.

These wash braids are particularly adapted for children's clothes, and make a stylish finish for pink, blue and white linen or pique coats.

The passing of the separate stock of ribbon, satin, silk or velvet has necessitated a return to the old fashion of having the collar of the same material as the gown. This revival of an old fashion, making, as it does, a less expensive and a more comfortable and becoming neck finish, has much to recommend it, particularly in its adaptation to the gown of washable material.



FRONT PLAIT

Send Only 25c  
A \$5.00  
Pattern  
Hat  
Only

\$1.95

Send 25c we will ship you express prepaid this millinery pattern has just like above can correctly name "Braided Imported Materials" by the most expert milliners in the land. This beautiful pattern hat has hand imported straw cloth, over silk wire frame, full crown and falling rim, the rim draped with imported all silk chantilly lace in scarf effect. The crown is draped with all silk tucked chiffon caught in the back with a rosette of pure silk ribbon. Have beautiful imported silk and velvet covered trimmings. Effect to die for. Comes complete this elegant hat suitable for all occasions. Comes in black, white, red, brown, tan, blue, maize and gray. If you find the hat equal to or better than you can buy of your home milliner at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 pay the express agent \$1.95 and wear the very latest thing in correct millinery. In ordering state whether you want black, or what color hat you desire, also whether you want black or white chantilly lace.

Send 25c in stamps for the finest Millinery Art Catalogue ever issued. We want an agent in every town. Milliners, write for our wholesale catalogue.

TODD, SMITH & CO.  
15 to 35 Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

A positive relief for PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, SEBORRHEA, and all afflictions of the skin. "A little higher in price than worthless substitutes, but a reason for it." Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after shaving. GET MENNEN'S (the original) sold everywhere or mailed for 25c. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., 837 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

On sale in larger Canadian stores.

## Embroidery with Wash Braids

By Ada Rider

THE uses to which these wash braids may be put are self-evident, and their simplicity is in keeping with the material upon which they are intended to be slip-stitched.

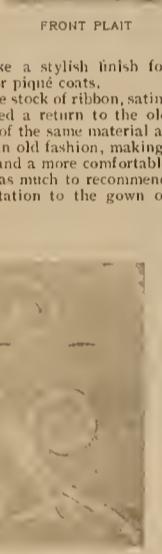
The collar, cuff, band, yoke, sleeve or skirt is first cut from the material and then stamped in a conventional design, over which the braid is slip-stitched, more or less in outline fashion.

These cotton wash braids may be used upon skirts as well as upon bodices. There are several ways of giving added effectiveness to this style of trimming. One is to fill in the centre of the pattern with various lace stitches as shown in the illustrations of the fancy collar and turn-over cuff; another is to buttonhole the braid along the edges, and still another is to use feather-stitching with French dots between the rows of braid which are used in developing the stamped pattern.

The illustration on the right is of a front plait intended for a linen blouse. The same design may be used for bands for trimming a skirt.

These wash braids are particularly adapted for children's clothes, and make a stylish finish for pink, blue and white linen or pique coats.

The passing of the separate stock of ribbon, satin, silk or velvet has necessitated a return to the old fashion of having the collar of the same material as the gown. This revival of an old fashion, making, as it does, a less expensive and a more comfortable and becoming neck finish, has much to recommend it, particularly in its adaptation to the gown of washable material.



A PART OF THE FRONT YOKE



STOCK COLLAR



TURN-OVER CUFF



FANCY COLLAR



BROAD BAND CUFF



BACK OF YOKE FOR BLOUSE

IT'S ALL IN THE RUBBER™

## DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY

Don't pay retail price for carriages or harness. Write for our catalogue and learn about our system of selling direct from factory to customer. Two profits are saved to you. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or you can return the purchase and we will pay freight charges both ways. We have the largest assortment of buggies, surreys, phaetons, and other high-grade vehicles, as well as harness and other horse accessories, in America. Write for the catalogue to-day.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO.  
ST. LOUIS, MO., P. O. Box 54 { COLUMBUS, O., P. O. Box 772

Write to nearest office. 854-20, Shipment from Columbus



'NO SIR! NOTHING IS JUST AS GOOD AS THE 'HARTSHORN' IMPROVED SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLER and I could not be persuaded to try a substitute. The "Hartshorn" is the highest among shade rollers. There is no "catching," no tearing of the window shade—no tugging necessary. It is built to save time, trouble and temper, and is always in working order. It raises quickly and easily, either raising or lowering the shade. Moreover, it lasts longer. If I stick to the Hartshorn I know I am right. No matter what kind of shade I use, the Hartshorn Roller makes it "a shade better." You must keep them, I am sure, if only as a proof of business wisdom.

WOOD ROLLERS TIN ROLLERS

**THIS HAT**  
Our latest copy of a French importation, ONLY \$1.98  
Guaranteed to be worth \$3 or your money back—take it to your milliner and be convinced.

No. 2—Only \$1.98 for this beautiful Parisian model; made of very fine quality tuckered black chiffon; after tucking the chiffon is drawn up into the effect of a ruffled collar, mounted with two large bunches of purple double violets; black velvet and long steel buckle to finish. Like the first, or can be ordered in all colors and for 25¢ extra we will deliver it securely packed in a patent metal box, express charge prepaid, to your nearest direct express office.

FREE our complete Spring and Summer Catalog showing hundreds of styles of Millinery and Ladies' Wearing Apparel.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER & MILLINERY COMPANY  
Our New Building N. W. Cor. State & Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

Express Prepaid \$3.00 CANNON'S TOY BLOCKS  
will build BIG Freight, Stock, Coal or Flat Cars; Station, Merry-Go-Round, and lots of other things. Indestructible—Helpful—Amusing Not a cheap affair, but BIG, solid value. Freight car 9½ in. long, 4 in. wide, 5 in. high. Other sets ready. New things preparing. Send for illustrated circular.

CANNON TOY COMPANY Lock Box 157 CACCO, WIS.

## RUGS OLD CARPETS

Made from  
New Re-weaving Process  
Send us your worn out old carpets and we will re-weave them to bountiful, clean, healthful, new rugs, reproducing all the beautiful shades contained in the carpets when new. Any width from 18 in. to 12 ft. at 50c. to \$20. We pay freight both ways. Our new booklet, "Rugs Have the Floor," free.

STANDARD RUG COMPANY, Dept. L, Detroit, Mich.

**COMFORT**  
At home or in office  
is assured with  
The Standard Sectional Bookcase  
produced the best by  
thousands of users. Always complete but  
never finished. It grows with your family.  
Has disappearing, non-blinding glass doors,  
thick finished in Solid Golden Oak. Price per section, with  
door, \$1.75; without door, \$1.00. Sent on approval, freight  
prepaid, direct from factory. Send for Catalogue No. 95.

THE STANDARD MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

## STAMMERING

Permanently Removed. Pay Us No Money Until We Give You Fluent, Natural Speech. Our Booklet of Nature's Method Free. Natural Instruction Institute, 29 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES WANTED

To sell our Handsome Petticoats and Rainy-Day Skirts  
Exclusive territory given. Our agents are earning independent livings. Write us for catalogues and particulars.

PAISLY SKIRT CO., 127 Victoria, Cleveland, O.

SEWS ANYTHING from silk to coarse fabrics. The celebrated Ball Bearing ARLINGTOM (equal of any \$140 to \$65 Machine) Combines highest grade mechanical delicacy with beautiful appearance. Fine and most durable materials. BALL BEARING, hence惊异, noiseless. Guaranteed for 20 years. 250,000 sold. Testimonials from every State. Write for Free Catalogue and samples of work. Automatic machines from \$14.95 up. Our Automatic Cabinet at \$17.75 is a wonder. CASH BUYERS' UNION, Dept. A3, CHICAGO, ILL.  
REFERENCE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.



### The Cornish Pianos

A WORD OR TWO TO PROSPECTIVE PIANO BUYERS

WE KNOW that we must sell a better instrument than it is possible to get elsewhere for the same money, or anything near the same money, or we could not succeed in selling our Pianos on the now world-famous and much-imitated plan of

FACTORY TO FAMILY DIRECT AT FIRST COST

Moreover, we know that we would not dare to make the following offer unless The Cornish was just right in every respect—TONE—APPEARANCE—DURABILITY—EVERYTHING PERFECTION.

**LISTEN—This is what we will do:** We will ship any Cornish American Piano anywhere on 30 days' trial, ALL FREIGHT PAID, and if it does not prove to be as represented and satisfactory to the intending purchaser it can be returned at our expense. **NO RISK TO THE PERSON ORDERING ON TRIAL**

Our Catalogue explains our plan fully. It illustrates and describes all our PIANOS. It gives the factory-cost of each instrument in plain figures, and it is the finest guide to the purchase of a piano, ever issued in this country. With the Catalogue to give you an exact idea of the appearance of our various styles, we present you with **Four Pianos in Miniature**, elegantly embossed in natural colors of Oak, Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany.

We have CORNISH PIANOS from only \$155.00 (Cash or Easy Payments). With each \$155.00

Piano a complete outfit FREE.

Be advised by us. Before you think of looking elsewhere get our Catalogue, select a Piano and let us ship it on trial. It will cost you nothing to do this.

Mention this magazine and write to-day to  
**CORNISH CO., Washington, N. J.**  
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

Put out a small blaze and you won't have a big one

### "PATROL"

#### Fire Extinguisher

Always Ready. Lasts Forever. Costs \$15

You may never have had a fire, but look out, your turn may come to-night. If it does, are you ready for it? The "Patrol" will put out any fire if taken in hand promptly.

A child can use it effectively

Turn it upside down and it starts—You simply direct the stream carrying 50 feet, impregnated with a simple chemical giving it 40 times the effectiveness of water, which makes short work of fires even from oil, naphtha, benzine, tar and varnish.

**SEND FOR OUR HANDSOME BOOK, FREE** which gives full particulars, guarantee, etc. The "Patrol" is handsomely designed in copper. Contains a simple chemical in solution and you can recharge it (in one minute) any number of times at the cost of a few pennies. Money back if tested after five days' trial.

International Fire Engine Co., Dept. E, 149 Broadway, New York  
Applications for additional agencies will be considered.



### The Literary Beginner

By Franklin B. Wiley

ESIDES paying attention to neatness and legibility in preparing manuscripts, the literary beginner should also be careful about their general appearance. For editors are just as likely to be affected by appearances as other people are. They try to be impartial. But they are only human. Strive as they may to live up to the conception that some of you have of them as superior beings who are above the influences that sway ordinary mortals, they cannot always avoid being pleasantly impressed by an attractive-looking manuscript.

Its literary merit may in reality be no greater than that of the poorly prepared manuscript lying alongside of it. But its more presentable appearance may bring out its good qualities so much more effectively as to make it seem to the editor to be decidedly the better piece of writing, and thus lead to its acceptance in preference to the other.

Whenever, in fact, you send out a manuscript to win its way in the literary world, you enter into a competition with other writers which is every whit as keen as that in any other line of business. Consequently, if you are really determined to succeed, you cannot afford to overlook or disregard even the slightest detail that may help you in disposing of your wares.

No clear-headed business man ever dreams of sending out his goods without thought or care as to their general get-up. He knows that he must constantly study to attract and please customers by the appearance of what he has to sell no less than by its quality. Think, for example, of the elaborate care with which countless articles of toilette, dress and food are prepared for sale; or, better still, examine the copy of this magazine that you have before you, and see what pains have been taken to make it pleasing to look at as well as to read.

If it is worth while for us to take such pains, why is it not equally worth while for you? The object in both cases is essentially the same—to induce one to buy what the other wishes to sell. Considered from this point of view, as a simple business proposition, all that you need to do is to follow the dictates of sound business sense in order to reach a right conclusion.

In doing so, however, be careful not to let yourself be led astray by the idea that all you need to look out for is neatness and legibility. Important as these qualities are in a manuscript, they by no means insure the attractiveness of its appearance. A manuscript may be perfectly neat and legible, but if it is written in violet ink on bright orange paper it can hardly be considered attractive.

Why, indeed, so many of you seem to think it necessary to employ all the colors of the rainbow in decking out the children of your brain is a puzzle of which I, for one, despair of ever discovering the true solution. Within a week I have received manuscripts written not only in violet ink on orange paper, but also in purple, red or pale blue ink on bright green, yellow, pink or salmon-tinted paper, and tied with blue or cream-colored ribbon or pink string.

As if this were not enough, some of them also had the initial letter illuminated or the title embellished with colored decorations, such as red wafers cut in the shape of hearts, with which one manuscript, a love-story, was adorned. If I cannot always help smiling at these efforts I sympathize none the less with the motive that prompted them.

The trouble with those of you who thus try to make your manuscripts inviting is that while you have the right spirit you have the wrong idea. Manuscripts should be "neat, not gaudy," to use Charles Lamb's expressive phrase—"neat" in this instance meaning an extreme nicety of appearance due to the exercise of fastidious care and taste in selection and arrangement. So colored ink and paper and fancy ribbons and strings are out of place, and all decorations are a waste of time and effort.

Use plain white paper and good black ink. Don't use paper that is flimsy or transparent or so spongy that the ink is likely to blur, nor sheets that are of different sizes or that have been torn out of a notebook and left with the rough edges untrimmed. The two sizes of sheets that are most generally used are commercial note and letter paper. The former is a little more than five inches by eight in size, and the latter eight inches by ten.

If you have to send out handwritten copy never write it in pale ink or in lead pencil, or in backhand, which as a rule is extremely difficult to make out. In fact, handwriting that slants much either way is very trying to read for any length of time. Cultivate a round, clear, good-sized, almost vertical hand, and form the habit of leaving a wide space between the lines. Write, of course, on only one side of the paper, and if you find, near the end, that you are going to run a few lines over what you thought would be the last sheet, don't squeeze the final lines together at the bottom of the page or write them on the back of it in order to save another sheet.

In both handwritten and typewritten copy leave a margin of at least an inch at both sides of the sheet as well as at the top and bottom. By doing this you will give your manuscripts a neat, trim, orderly air; you will avoid the temptation to slant your lines abruptly down at the right-hand end in order to get a word or two more in, or the tendency to keep running the typewriting off the edge of the sheet that so often leaves the last part of a word invisible except to the "mind's eye," which at such times is but an awkward substitute for the real ones; and you will have space for such changes and corrections as may seem necessary. Make as few of these as possible, however, for it does not take many of them to spoil the appearance of a manuscript.

In the next installment some hints about the submission of manuscripts will be given.



### THE UNIT IDEA... AND ITS APPLICATION

After all, the perfect sectional book-case is the only one adapted to the modern home library—that fits any number of books, any space—and is capable of the most artistic arrangement. And in house cleaning it's so easy to handle—moved anywhere, one unit at a time, without disturbing the books. The Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case is the original and only perfect sectional case made. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or shipped direct from factory. "G.W." pays the freight.

Ask for Catalogue A-101.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

CINCINNATI  
New York Chicago Boston London

### ASK YOUR DEALER FOR FURNITURE BEARING THIS MARK OF TRADE AND HONOR

  
It will be found (always in red) affixed to each piece of furniture made by the seventeen factories comprising the Grand Rapids Furniture Association, and is an Absolute Guarantee of Excellence. A little thing in itself, it stands for Three Generations of Progressive Skill in furniture making—a great era of intelligently directed effort resulting in superiority of production.

The 15,000 designs from the joint factories are produced by over 6000 of the most skillful artisans in the world. The beauty of these designs, together with the knowledge of the substantial construction of the pieces, make Grand Rapids Furniture the staunch reliance of the American householder.

Send for illustrated booklet, or ask your dealer for it.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE ASSOCIATION (incorporated), GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

### The Twentieth Century Game



### PING-PONG, OR TABLE TENNIS

(Can be Attached to any Square Table)

Most successful home game ever produced. This game has created a decided sensation both in Europe and this Country. Full of "go and fun." Becomes more interesting with practice because of opportunity to excel over one's opponents. A game for the whole family. Prices from \$1.75 to \$10. For illustrated catalogue apply

F. A. O. SCHWARZ  
39-41 West 23d Street Dept. D New York

The Art of the World, One Thousand Subjects



Sir Galahad, size 9 x 15, Watts;  
The Wave, size 9 x 15, James;  
"O Mistress Mine," size 10 x 13, Abbey;  
Vittoria Colonna, size 10 x 13, Lefebvre.

These four beautiful wall pictures in large size, or any four of your own selection, sent for 25 cents, post-paid.  
Small pictures, size 6 x 5½ inches, ten for 25 cents, or 50 for \$1.00, for decorative purposes; for portfolios and educational uses. Cosmos Pictures in "Series" in portfolios, each containing ten related subjects (standard size). Price, 25 cents, post-paid.

Send two 2-cent stamps for new illustrated Catalog F, containing nearly one thousand miniature pictures.

Cosmos Pictures Co., 296 Broadway, New York

### EARN MORE

by doing better work. For ten years we have trained ambitious men and women—over 300,000 of them—to become specialists and earn large salaries. I. C. S. Text Books make it easy for busy people to LEARN BY MAIL. Courses in Mechanical; Steam; Electrical; Civil Engineering; Mechanical Drawing; Architecture; Chemistry; Bookkeeping; Stenography; German; Spanish; French, etc.

Write for circular, mentioning study that interests you.

International Correspondence Schools  
Box 831, Scranton, Pa.

### HORT STORIES

  
bring high prices. Thousands of good stories which might easily be made salable make up the great mass of "rejected manuscripts." Our School of Journalism, in charge of successful authors, critics, corrects and revises, as well as teaches how to write. Write for booklet.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE  
16-48 2d Nat'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### Do Not STAMMER You Can Be CURED

#### 50 Years a Stammerer

Dr. G. B. Winston, Principal of Valley Seminary, Waynesboro, Va., writes: "I was a severe stammerer for 50 years. I was cured in ten months, six years ago, by Dr. E. B. Johnston." Dr. Johnston is a Bishop C. D. Foss and G. H. Fowler, of M. E. Church; Hon. John Wanamaker, Dr. Russell H. Conwell and ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, who have sent us pupils. Write for new 80-page book to the

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE FOR STAMMERERS  
1923 and 1943 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia  
18th Year EDWIN S. JOHNSTON, Founder and President, who cured himself after stammering 40 years.

You are invited to send for a pamphlet concerning Mrs. Burton Kingsland's Book, "Etiquette for All Occasions." Important to every Journal reader. Address Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City.

**FREE** A sample copy of REDFIELD'S MAGAZINE will be sent upon request. Fifty pages of entertaining reading matter, illustrated with original drawings and beautiful half-tone engravings. Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

SCOTT F. REDFIELD, Publisher, Smethport, Pa.

### STAMMER

Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to postage.

LEWIN STAMMERING SCHOOL, 40 Adelphi St., Detroit, Mich.

### Invalid Comfort

Chairs (out-door or indoor) for a third less than usual; and yet strong and well-built—a shaky chair makes people nervous.

Order on all our chairs. If your dealer won't sell you ours, write for book. We pay freight anywhere in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA BABY CARRIAGE FACTORY  
Eighth and Spring Garden, Philadelphia

BOYS' Names Wanted

The Star Monthly wants names and addresses of bright boys between 12 and 20 years of age.

We want to get them interested in our beautifully

illustrated magazine of boys' stories, which has a circulation of 100,000 copies monthly, although only eight years old. It contains fine stories, history, poems, puzzles, games, etc., as well as departments for the Amateur Photographer, Collector of Stamps, Coins and Cards, a Puzzle Department, an Educational Contest, and each month awards a number of valuable prizes to subscribers. The subscription price is fifty cents, but if you will send us six boys' names and address plainly written and 60¢ 2-cent stamps, 10 cents in silver, we will enter you as a subscriber fully paid up for six months in advance. Address

The Star Monthly  
Oak Park, Illinois

14 STAR STUDIO

**GET A WAGON FREE, FOR YOUR CHILDREN**

Ralston PURINA CEREALS FAMOUS HEALTH FOODS

**Ralston**  
PURINA CEREALS

Send us \$2.00 and your grocer's name and we will send you FREIGHT PAID (everywhere east of Rocky Mts.) an elegant WAGON, strongly built, iron axles, containing Two Dollars' worth of Cereals—5 packages of Ralston Breakfast Food, 1 of Oats, 1 of Barley, 1 of Pancake Flour, 1 of Hominy Grits and 2-12 lb. sacks of Purina Health Flour. The Wagon is Free. Only one to a family.

PURINA MILLS  
"Where Purity is Paramount!"  
834 Gratiot Street St. Louis, Mo.

### Healthful Spring Salads

By Eleanor M. Lucas

THE tired feeling which we are so apt to have at this season of the year would not be so prevalent if the consumption of fresh vegetables and herbs were more common. At this time of the year the liver is apt to be torpid and the blood sluggish, and many persons fly to the medicine-closet for these ills, when a change to green foods is all that is needed to put the system in good order.

Yet in early spring Southern-grown vegetables are costly in the Northern markets, and not at all obtainable in country places. But the country woman of the North need not be without early vegetables if she will exercise a little forethought at the proper season. There are a few hardy vegetables that after once being planted will almost care for themselves, and supply the table with crisp salads when they are most needed.

THE best known is the dandelion. At this season large quantities of dandelion leaves are gathered and sold in the markets. The dandelion is a native plant of our higher mountains; but the dandelions of our lawns and pastures have been brought, like many other common weeds, from Europe. In Paris dandelions are eaten as a salad, green or blanched. When employed as a pot-herb the water in which they are boiled should be changed twice during the process of cooking.

The cultivated dandelion is broad-leaved, crisp and tender, and when planted in rich soil the strong roots yield an abundance of wide, long leaves. Tuck the seeds in anywhere, around the sides of the garden walks or back of the shrubbery, and they will care for themselves. But to have extra early plants sow by the south side of the house or barn. If the heart is not cut off, simply the leaves, the root will continue to send out a new supply of leaves all season.

The dandelion is as hardy as an oak, and once planted one may be sure of the succulent leaves every spring. A small plot two feet square will furnish all an ordinary sized family will care for. Seeds may be sown in the spring or fall, and if the plants are to be blanched cover with a flower-pot, saucer or a piece of board when the leaves appear.

THE common garden purslane, more commonly known as "pusley," occurs as a weed in almost every garden in the United States, yet one rarely meets with a person who has ever eaten it, or who knows its usefulness as a pot-herb. The plant is a native of India, where it has been cultivated from the earliest times, and was such an early accompaniment of civilization as to have a Sanskrit name. It was carried Westward to Europe, and has there been in use for centuries as a salad or pot-herb. In fact, several varieties are now known in cultivation. As a pot-herb it is very palatable, retaining when cooked a slight acid taste.

The black mustard plant, from which the condiment is chiefly derived, has long been cultivated in Europe for its young leaves. It was introduced into the United States many years ago by the same sort of accident that has brought such a variety of foreign plants to this country. Here it is known only as a weed, but its young leaves make a piquant salad. In the garden it will care for itself when once sown, and if not allowed to seed will be a source of delight to the lover of a crisp salad.

Scatter the seeds in rich soil in spring or fall, and use the leaves only when young and crisp. The giant curled variety gives a most pungent salad, and as a pot-herb delightful flavors may be had from it. It should be cooked in salted boiling water, and well drained, then chopped fine and seasoned with salt, pepper, butter and lemon juice. It makes an artistic salad, garnished with leaves of chervil, and economic botanists claim for the mustard extremely healthful properties.

WATERCRESS is at its best in the early spring, and that, too, in cold climates. It is a delicious salad plant that never requires to be protected or forced, but it will not stand cooking—indeed, heat of any kind is fatal to the beauty of crisp green leafage. Wash it thoroughly and place it in the coldest spot you can find; then bring it to the table and dress it. It makes an ideal salad to serve with soups, and the simplest dressing suits it best.

After watercress comes the garden cress or pepper grass, a plant that grows readily from seed and gives a constant supply of crisp foliage. It does particularly well in a sandy soil kept moist, and will give good results for a time if sown in a box of moss.

Corn salad—the German *Lammar Salat*—is often a plague of the farmer's life, growing in grain and wheat fields. It is now being extensively cultivated (and has been much improved in size and flavor thereby) because epicures have recognized its excellency when served in the form of a salad.

During the fall when you see the waysides lined with the ragged blue flowers of the wild chicory, dig a few roots and tuck them in rich earth on the south side of the house. In the spring they will push up tender, crisp leaves that may be blanched like dandelions, and you can revel in crisp salads even before the snow has melted. It also possesses all the essential qualities to make it a good pot-herb.

A MOST delicious dressing for these green salads is made by putting one tablespoonful of lime juice in a bowl, adding a teaspoonful of celery salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper and a dash of cayenne. Mix in, a little at a time, alternately, three tablespoonfuls of oil and two of lime juice. Stir all the time, or the ingredients will separate. Add a tablespoonful of finely cut chives, or an equal amount of chervil or fresh tarragon leaves.

Herbs for use in making salads will flourish all winter on a sunlit kitchen shelf, and this tiny garden will fulfill its mission in giving many an added flavor not only to salads, but also to fish, flesh and fowl.

Then, when the tiny green onions appear in the market, often not thicker than a lead pencil, try cooking and serving them like asparagus.

Wash well, cut off part of the tops and the roots, tie in bunches, and drop in boiling salted water and cook for ten minutes. This time allowance is for very young onions. A longer time must be allowed in proportion to their size. Drain, place on toast, and pour over a cream sauce flavored with parsley.

10 yr's on the m'k't  
and  
hasn't scratched yet—

# Bon Ami

The Finest Cleaner Made

### CLEANS

Woodwork Paint  
Oil Cloth Kettles  
Bath Tubs

### CLEANS AND POLISHES

Windows and Mirrors

### POLISHES

Nickel Steel  
Brass Copper  
Tin Aluminum

## TONE'S SPICES

make the best coffee cake

That sweet cinnamon taste you get from Tone's Saigon Cinnamon is due not only to its purity, but to the superior excellence of Saigon Cinnamon over all other cinnamons. Send us your grocer's name and we will send you a FREE SAMPLE—enough to make a large coffee cake, and "Tone's Spicy Talks L," by Mrs. Hiller, to tell you how to make it; contains among twenty others her famous \$150 Ginger Bread Recipe.

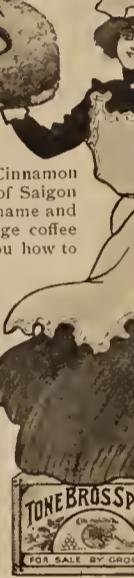
**TONE'S SPICES** are all pure and always packed in ten-cent, flavor-retaining packages.

Their pure strength makes them go farther and gives more exquisite flavor than any other spice. When you want the best spice ask your dealer for Tone's, and if you can't get it write to us, and send ten cents for the kind you want. Write for sample and booklet to-day.

### TONE BROTHERS

Des Moines, Iowa

BULK SPICES ARE DANGEROUSLY ADULTERATED



The name "PATTON'S SUN PROOF" on a can of paint stands for 5 years' guaranty—and this guaranty means something.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., General Distributors. Send for Book of Paint Knowledge and Advice, free, to PATTON PAINT CO., P. O. Drawer 15, Milwaukee, Wis.

### TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

allowed on every bicycle purchased of us. We ship on approval to any one in U.S. or Canada, without a cent deposit.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11  
500 Second-Hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, \$8 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment and sundries, all kinds, half regular price.

Rider Agents Wanted  
in every town to ride and exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15  
1900 & '91 Models, best makes

# ROYAL WORCESTER AND BON TON CORSETS

**THE SEASON'S NEWEST  
"STRAIGHT FRONT" MODELS**

Send for the Royal Blue Book and select the corset best suited to improve your figure

**ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO.**  
CHICAGO, ILL. WORCESTER, MASS.

**CROFTS & REED**

Manufacturers of SOAPS, PERFUMES and FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Direct from the Factory to the Consumer

A full assortment of first-class toilet and laundry soap, washing powder, perfumes, etc., all of our manufacture and guaranteed pure. Make your own selection from list below to equal the amount of the premium you wish.

WRITING DESK FREE  
with a \$10 assortment

\$10 ASSORTMENT	
4 boxes Toilet Soap at 25c.	.50
2 boxes Carbolic Soap at 25c.	.50
2 boxes Wild Rose Soap at 25c.	.50
5 boxes Fragrant Bouquet Soap at 25c.	1.25
1 box Orange Lily.	.15
1 box Queen of Violets.	.25
1 box Olive Castle.	.25
1 box Lemon Tan.	.25
1 box Silver Soap.	.25
10 cakes Cotton (for toilet and laundry) at 7c.	.70
50 cakes Family (laundry) at 5c.	2.50
5 boxes Pearl Soap Powder at 10c.	.50
1 1/2 oz. White Iron Perfume.	.25
1 1/2 oz. Trailing Arbutus.	.25
1 jar Tooth Powder.	.25
1 jar Rose Shampoo.	.25
1 box Talcum Powder.	.15
1 2-oz. Lemon Extract.	.20
1 2-oz. Standard Vanilla.	.20
Retail value of premium,	
\$10.00	
Total value of premium & goods, \$20.00	
We give you both for .	\$10.00

Buy soaps at wholesale. Soaps bought in quantity and dried last from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. longer.

MORRIS CHAIR  
FREE  
with a \$10  
assortment

Automatic adjustment, solid oak-shaped arms and legs—finished in golden oak or imitation mahogany; full polish finish; curved to fit back; mounted on castors; cushions upholstered in good quality of figured velour.

A handsome piece of furniture. Made throughout of finest quarter-sawed oak or mahogany, piano finish. Height 40 inches, width 25 inches, depth 15 inches. Interior provided with ample pigeon-holes. Fitted with lock and key.

PREMIUM OMITTED IF DESIRED AND \$10 ASSORTMENT SENT FOR \$5

Any family who finds this list includes more than they wish at one time can easily dispose of any part to friends at list prices. By this plan you secure our lowest prices on goods you keep and the premium for your work.

A LADY WRITES: "I received my last box of soap and herewith send express money-order for same. The premium, 'Roger Bros. 1847' knives, forks and spoons, greatly surpassed my expectation; all my friends were surprised. All the premiums you sent are more than satisfactory; first, the 'silver tea set'; then the 'white iron bed,' and last but not least the 'Roger Bros. set.'

We do not require cash with order, but send everything on thirty days trial, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction. If you prefer to send cash with order, we will send in addition 50¢ worth of any article on our list.

COUCH FREE with a \$12 assortment



Mahogany top and front or golden oak finish; highly polished French bevelled mirror. 14 x 24 inches. Height of desk, 57 inches. Top 18 x 30 inches

These are rich, artistic and useful pieces of furniture

Ladies' Dressing Table Free  
with two \$10 assortments

Couch is 28 in. wide, 76 in. long. Hard wood frame, 28 best steel springs, spring edge, tufted, corded fringe, upholstered in three-colored velour.

Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue of nearly 200 premiums, including list of household furniture, together with description and prices of our Superior Soaps, Perfumes and Extracts. Write to-day for Free Samples of Toilet Soaps.

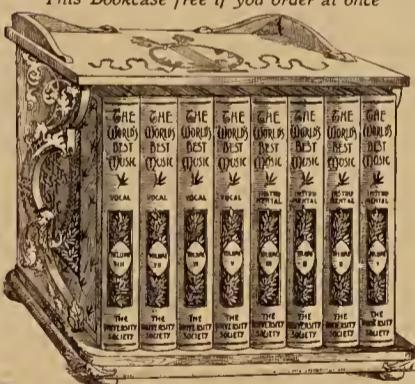
Write about our Club Order Plan

CROFTS &amp; REED,

845 AUSTIN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILL.**The World's Best Music**

THIS work contains 300 instrumental selections by the greatest composers; melodic, not too difficult, including popular and operatic melodies, dances, funeral marches and classic and romantic piano music. There are 350 best old and new songs, duets, trios and quartets. The volumes are richly illustrated with portraits, many of them being handsome Chromatic Art plates printed in many colors. In the set there are 500 biographies of musicians and more than 100 new and copyrighted selections by American composers. In number of pages of sheet music, number of biographies and in illustrations this Musical Library leads all others.

This Bookcase free if you order at once



Size of Volumes, 9 x 12 inches

**A Valuable Bookcase Free**

We have a few hundred elegant oak-wood bookcases, made to hold a set of this Musical Library. Their retail price is \$4.00 each, but as long as the supply lasts we will give them as premiums to prompt subscribers to the "World's Best Music." If you send us your order as soon as we will send one of the bookcases free with the set. If you do not keep the set, return the bookcase to us with the books; but if you decide to retain the set, the bookcase becomes yours. It is a present from us, and it does not increase the cost of your books in any manner. There are only a few hundred of these bookcases on hand, however, and if your order does not reach us very promptly, you will be unable to supply you with one of the bookcases as a premium. By ordering at once, you not only secure a set of the Musical Library at half price, but get a bookcase free.

**Absolutely the Best Musical Library**

The volumes are crowded with the best selections for every occasion. There are 2,200 pages of sheet music, which would cost, if purchased one piece at a time, more than \$200.00. The volumes are nearly sheet music size, and are specially bound so as to open flat at the piano and remain open. In the preparation of the work 20 editors and special contributors have assisted. It has been endorsed by music-loving people in every English-speaking country. 400 composers are represented, including such world-famous names as Paderewski, Liszt, Wagner, Mozart, Gounod, Beethoven, De Koven, Strauss, Sullivan and Handel. There are eight volumes in the set, handsomely bound in half-leather or cloth.

**Sets Sent Free for Examination**

Our Musical Library Club has secured a new edition of the World's Best Music at a price slightly above the bare cost of paper and binding. The Club is thus able to offer these sets as long as they last at about one-half the regular price, and you can pay in little payments of \$1.00 a month. Through the Club—direct from the publisher to the customer—you can secure a set for \$21.00 in cloth binding and \$25.00 for the half-leather. The sets have sold previously for \$35.00 and \$40.00. Send us your application at once, stating which style of binding you prefer, cloth or half-leather. We will forward the entire set, charges prepaid, and you may keep the books five days for examination. If you are not satisfied, you can return them at our expense. If satisfactory you can make your first payment of \$1.00 and remit \$1.00 a month thereafter for 20 months, if cloth is ordered. If you select half-leather, which we recommend, there will be four more monthly payments of \$1.00, making a total payment of \$25.00. We suggest that you apply at once if you wish to secure the bookcase premium. Beautiful specimen pages sent on request.

Don't fail to mention THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL when writing.

The University Society, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York

## The Journal's Department of Women's Clothes

## MRS. RALSTON'S CHAT

ILLUSTRATIONS BY KATHARINE N. RICHARDSON

**F**ASHIONS this month always remind me of the race between Alice and the Red Queen, Fashion being represented by the Red Queen, and its followers by "Alice." They are running along hand-in-hand. It was all Alice could do to keep up with the Queen. "Are we nearly there?" gasps Alice. "Nearly therel!" replies the Queen with scorn; "why, we passed it ten minutes ago! Faster!" Indeed, if we were to attempt to keep up with the fashions in all the passing things of the hour, our cases would be exactly like Alice's, and our races quite as fruitless. The scope of styles to-day is so broad, and the models for clothes taken from the best ideas from so many periods, that the choice must depend entirely upon one's own individual style and taste.

The smart and the sensible in dress are one and the same in many ways nowadays. Plain cloths, homespins, cheviots and serges are the favorites for all costumes of tailor make. Checked cheviots in two shades of a color, or in several happily blended colors, are among the new materials for street suits this season.

**T**HETHE prominence of stripes and small checks in all the new spring and summer materials is very marked, and applies to silks and washable fabrics as well as to woolen goods. For traveling and hard wear of any kind whipcord is suitable and may be relied upon to wear well. Mohairs are so light in weight and shed the dust so easily that they are greatly liked. Made in skirt and coat style to be worn with various blouses they are very much used for general utility gowns. Cloths of an Oxford gray mixture in different shades of this color make the nicest kind of street suits and separate coats, as they combine well with other colors.

**F**OR older women, who do not wish to wear colors on the street, yet at times often find black monotonous, these Oxford mixtures of black and gray have come as a welcome relief, particularly for spring wear. The pin-striped English suitings which were worn last year turned out so successfully in the tailor-made suits that this year they will be much worn. The new crépons, more finely creped and more supple than the old ones, are among the loveliest of the new materials.

**J**UST now hats occupy the place of honor. Millinery, pretty and tasteful, is to-day more inexpensive in proportion than most of the other articles which go to the making up of a woman's wardrobe. The new hats remain, in nine cases out of ten, low and flat both as to shape and style of trimming, showing a very decided tendency to fall low over the hair in the back, and to droop well over the edges of the brim at all times. This fashion is decidedly a pretty one, especially in summer hats, as laces and flowers can be used most effectively in this manner. Many of the larger hats show uneven brims, the edges being bound with silk and wired into drooping, and downward or sharply upward curves, becoming to any face.

**T**HE present fashion of wearing the hair low on the nape of the neck has brought the Gainsborough hat, and the drooping wide brims and flowing ribbons of bygone days, into prominence. The edges of many brims are finished with quillings of narrow ribbon or a fall of lace, quite narrow in the front and gradually deepening toward the back until it falls well down over the hair. This drooping of the trimming very low in the back or at one side is the striking note in the new models.

**W**Omen, as a rule, do not wear streamers on their hats; that has been left for the children; but nevertheless long streamers are seen on some of the new hats; but, in keeping with the dignity of years, they are tied at the left side in a loose bow. Lace, chiffon, and wide soft ribbon are used for this purpose. This mode of trimming, however, is kept for rather large hats for special occasions, and not for hats for every-day street use.

**A**RTIFICIAL flowers, having reached a truly wonderful state of perfection and beauty, will be used in abundance upon spring and summer hats. In the majority of cases the flowers used will be of a rather large variety, and arranged in several harmonizing colors, shading delicately from one tint to another. Some lovely new toques of a large size are made with small round crowns of straw with brims of tulle, the tulle being arranged in tiny frills ending in a bow in the back which lies up flatly against the hair. The proper fitting of a toque or a hat over the hair is an important point, and one which many women seem to quite overlook in the buying of hats, considering apparently the immediate front view as the only one deserving attention. Not

every woman can wear becomingly a hat which has a wide or even a moderately wide brim in the back, and this is where the side view must be considered. A toque, in most cases, looks far better when it is quite short in the back and fits up snugly against the hair. Due attention should always be given to the "fitting" of the hat, and this is even more important in the case of a bonnet.

**F**OR the street, traveling, knock-about in general, to wear with various gowns, the sailor-shaped hat in various sizes is still first favorite, and indeed nothing can fill the place of this faithful and becoming friend of many seasons. The plainest and the least amount of trimming possible is the best rule to follow for these hats; indeed, some of the prettiest ones I have seen had as their only trimming a wide binding around the edge of the brim, and a band around the crown of heavy silk in some contrasting color, the band being finished at the left side with a pompon made entirely of flowers and foliage. Hats of felt of an extremely light weight and shade will, during the summer, be used for mountain wear and for damp days at the seashore. Quills are the best trimming for these hats, as their whole charm and style lie in their severity and simplicity.

**T**HE new cotton and washable materials are most tempting in their loveliness. Here again we find the prevailing stripe which seems to mark so strongly this season's materials. The mercerized goods which have almost the lustre of silks come in beautiful solid shades and figured designs as well. Organdy, Swiss, tambour, and all the sheer fabrics are now made in an apparently endless variety. Flowered designs also have running through the material a stripe either of the color of the background or of one of the dominant shades of the flowers. Ginghams and chambrays come in the plain colors and also in small checks or stripes, the heavily corded ginghams making up unusually well. The striped effect is produced in a variety of ways in the different materials, often by a contrast of the prevailing color, or in the weaving of two qualities in the same material. Frequently the stripe is of self-color. In size the stripe varies greatly, and in selecting a striped material the height and weight of the woman should be considered.

**I**N THE making of striped gowns extra care must be taken as they are not easy gowns to make well, and yet when well made they repay one for any trouble that may have been taken. Gowns made up entirely of striped materials require little trimming as the stripes may be matched and arranged to give sufficient effect without any extra finishes, unless it is a few touches of lace or embroidery on the bodices.

**T**HE best sleeve for a blouse is a loose bishop-shaped one. The cuffs vary in width; some are barely one inch wide; others extend almost to the elbow. The "Paquin" or double sleeve is hard to launder. Sleeves are increasing every day in size, and it seems not at all unlikely that before the summer we shall be wearing the flowing sleeves so fashionable in the early forties.

**T**HE fad for hand embroidery, especially on the blouse, has increased to really enormous proportions, and embroidery in one way or another is indispensable for the moment. If you are making a blouse in one of the striped materials, which has a solid stripe between the other stripes, embroider the plain part, using a heavy linen thread with a double brier stitch, and see how well it will look.

**N**OWADAYS blouses do not fasten with the front box-plait and studs or buttons in the manner of the more severe blouses of a year or so ago. The fastening now is concealed as much as possible by a band of embroidery or some fanciful contrivance in the trimming arrangements. When the buttons do show they are made ornamental and two rows are frequently used in a double-breasted way, fastened with short chains or loops. A white blouse is extremely pretty when fastened with loops of blue or white with light blue or white buttons linked together in this way.

**S**ECOND in importance to the traveling suit comes undoubtedly the shirt-waist suit, and the summer materials seem particularly adapted for this purpose. For morning and all informal occasions these pretty and sensible blouse and skirt gowns will be much more worn than they were last year. Linen, Madras, duck and Holland will be much in evidence for these gowns. When cotton goods of a heavy quality are used the skirts should be made walking length.

**I**NDEED the great majority of wash gowns in linen, duck and materials of this description will be made with the shorter skirts this season. For a gown which must be frequently laundered the gored skirt is the safest. Do not fail to shrink cotton and linen materials before making them up, as otherwise there is the merest chance that they can be worn after being washed. Stitching and lace braid still show conspicuously as trimmings on all linen and duck gowns.

**B**RAID laces describe well the new laces made of white washable braids for summer gowns. These laces come in lovely patterns and in various widths suitable for skirt as well as for bodice trimming. These lace braids are most effective and show up well upon either white or colored duck, linens, cheviots, or Madras goods.

**A**MONG the many details of dress, the boas made of silk, chiffon or maline, to wear with one's spring clothes, is for the moment prominent. Women of all ages affect these ruffs for the street, and indeed they seem equally becoming to each and every one. The newest ones have quite long ends very much befrilled and are finished with "choux" of narrow ribbon. Many are made entirely of finely plaited ribbon, several widths being used. They are useful as well as becoming, and fill the need which women feel for something light to wear around their necks after taking off their furs.

Accordion-plaited maline, the edges finished with a quilling of narrow ribbon, is another pretty style, and still another is to trim the edges of the maline ruffles with petals of silk flowers.

**R**UFFFS of taffeta silk, trimmed with chenille and tulle, are for the older matron, and fortunately for the woman who likes all pretty things and needs a ruche they may easily be made at home as the pattern is a simple one. It is a straight band fitting the neck and covered with silk upon which the ruffles are sewed. The ruffles are cut straight and the ribbon sewed on before the material is plaited. They should be wider in the centre of the back and finished there with a buckle or a bow of tulle. Very pretty and effective ones are made of wide ribbon with small ruffles of tulle edging the larger ruffles of ribbon. The ribbon should have several rows of shirring in the centre, where it is fastened to the collar-band.

We have no agents or branch stores.  
All orders should be sent direct to us.

## New Styles in Summer Suits and Skirts

In the Spring a woman's fancy turns to thoughts of Summer garb. Turns to pretty, long-wearing, sensible garb, if she be a wise woman. In other words, turns to us. Summer Dresses and Skirts for ordinary or extraordinary wear, pretty as pretty can be, stylish, shapely, lasting, and at the very least prices for which the best materials can be made up in the best styles. This is what you will find in our Catalogue—is it food for thought?



New Suits, well-tailored, showing many variations of the prevailing fashions, from Paris models, \$8 up.

Silk-lined Suits, in attractive designs, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk, \$15 up.

New Skirts, well-hanging skirts in Spring weight materials. Many styles and fabrics, \$4 up.

Rainy-day Skirts, made to stand bad weather and look well all the time, \$5 up.

Wash Skirts, models to prevail during the coming season, \$3 up.

Shirt-waist Suits and Wash Dresses, pretty, comfortable frocks for warm weather, for "every-day" or state occasions, \$3 up.

Raglans. Rain-proof Suits, Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.

### WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES EVERYWHERE

The Catalogue and Samples will tell you the rest—sent free upon request. Every garment you choose therefrom made to your measure and guaranteed to fit and please you. If it does not, send it back and we will refund your money. It's your good will we want most.

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,**  
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.



# The Year of Embroidery

Designs Made Especially for The Journal

By Abby E. Underwood



CROSS-STITCH EMBROIDERY



WITH LINEN THREAD



LINEN SHIRT-WAIST



WAIST WITH RIBBON EMBROIDERY



EMBROIDERED COLLAR



RIBBON EMBROIDERY



WITH FRENCH KNOTS



EMBROIDERED IN COLORS



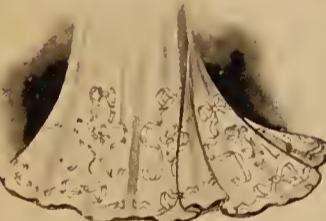
CREAM-COLORED BATISTE WAIST



EMBROIDERED GIRDLE



BRAIDED LINEN COLLAR



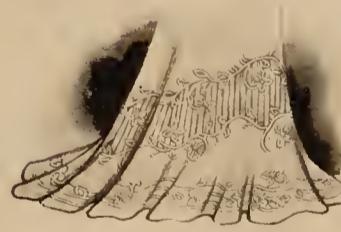
SKIRT WITH RIBBON EMBROIDERY APPLIQUÉ



SMART BRAIDED JACKET



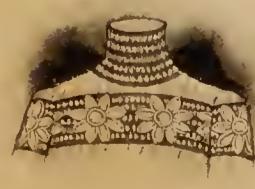
SKIRT EMBROIDERED WITH HEAVY THREAD



ELABORATELY BRAIDED SKIRT



EMBROIDERED BODICE TRIMMING



BAND EMBROIDERY

TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERED APPLIQUÉ



EMBROIDERED COLLARS



## The Forsythe Waist

Spring Models are Perfect in Style, Fit, Finish, Quality. They stand pre-eminent and alone. In genuine Scotch Madras there is a choice of 3500 patterns.

**Price, \$3.50**

Our Spring assortment of Shirt Waists fabrics show an excellence in variety of refined colorings, in exclusiveness of designs, in texture and in quality never before attained. The stock comprises only selections imported by ourselves and is superior to any ever seen. These fabrics will be sold by the yard.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed mail order customers everywhere. Send for samples and illustrations.

Made by **JOHN FORSYTHE**  
The Waist House  
865 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The best lamp in the world is not best, without the chimney I make for it.

MACBETH.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

### Why Not Save Money?

Thousands of ladies save money by wearing

#### Merritt's Lustre Wool Petticoats

Stylishly cut and perfectly made to your order at Factory Prices. We want to send you one for your examination and charge our expense. Merritt's is very light weight and lustrous, steel-like in elasticity and durability.

Free samples and illustrated booklet "A" of styles sent on request.

**GEO. MERRITT & CO.**  
Makers of high-grade Woolen Fabrics, Comforts, Shirt Waists, etc.

Established 1856. 807 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

### MAGIC TUCKER Wonderful Invention

(Improved)

Tucks Woolens, Velvet, Silks, Lawns without creasing, basting or measuring. Makes smallest pin tuck to largest tuck, width of tuck and space between perfectly even and uniform. Guaranteed to work on all machines. Over fifteen thousand in use by leading dressmakers in all parts of the country. Hundreds of highest voluntary testimonials on file. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted in every town. Secure best seller on the market. Tucker \$1.00 mailed on receipt of . . . . . This Tucker to fit automatic machine, \$1.25

Magic Tucker Co., 40 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

### LADIES

#### PEET'S INVISIBLE EYE

is visible only when you are dressing; invisible after the hook is fastened. Takes the place of silk loops; holds securely; makes a flat seam; links come for safety. Ideal for plackets. Two dozen Eyes, 5 cents; with Hooks, 10 cents—white or black. At all stores, or sent by mail, prepaid.

PEET BROS., Philadelphia, Pa.



Pat'd Mar. 7, 1901  
Oct. 27, 1901

**Crazy Work SILK REMNANTS,**  
enough for quilt, 50c. Large  
package, hand-size colors, 12c.  
**JERSEY SILK MILL**, Box 32, Jersey City, N. J.

Models by the Makers who  
Set the World's Fashions In  
**Women's Tailored and  
Sporting  
Hats**



No. 109 A—Shirt-Waist Hat  
Made of Hingle Japanese  
Fibre, trimmed with polka-dot  
band and binding.

Leading houses are the agents in all the  
principal fashion centres of  
the world for

**Phipps & Atchison Hats**

renowned at home and abroad through their exclusiveness, style and finish. This label in your hat, as here shown, insures the proper style, and also the stamp of quality. If you mention The Ladies' Home Journal we shall be pleased to send free of charge our dainty and interesting booklet, entitled "Smart Styles".

**PHIPPS & ATCHISON**  
(STRICTLY WHOLESALE)  
141-147 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

**Buy your Dress Goods  
Direct from the Mill  
Saves One-Third**

We eliminate jobber's and retailer's profits. We not only guarantee a saving of 33½ per cent. in actual money, but also fresh goods, not those which may have lain on shelves for months.

We send, postpaid, scores of generous

**Samples Free of  
Broadcloths, Meltons,  
Tweeds, Oxfords,  
Cheviots, Homespuns,  
Cassimeres**

Spring patterns and shades in all combinations, 54 inches wide, from \$90 to \$2 a yard. We cut any length.

**OUTING, GOLF, BI-CYCLE AND TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES**

Write for samples to-day; make your selection.

Tilton Woolen Mill, 101 Mill St., Tilton, N.H.

**This Tailor-Made Skirt \$5.00**

We want customers. Our patrons are our advertisers and to secure them we make this exceptional offer.

This stylish all-wool Broadcloth Dress skirt in black or blue, trimmed with silk bands, handsomely tailor stitched (like picture)—near-silk lining. Special for this month,

**\$5.00**

(Express Charges Collected)

Really worth \$15.00

Send length and waist measure and we guarantee a perfect fit.

Money returned if not satisfied.

The Bedell Company  
Manufacturers of Cloaks,  
Suits and Waists,  
12 and 14 West 14th Street, New York

**Colonial Woolen Company's  
Stylish Dress Goods**

Venetian Cloths, Broadcloths, Meltons  
Skirtings, Shirt-Waist Fabrics

Samples Free on Application

**COLONIAL WOOLEN COMPANY**

West Buxton, Maine

**WANTED—AN IDEA** Write the Patent Record, 650 F St., Washington, D.C. for prize offered, awarded monthly for best invention submitted. Sample copy of the Patent Record, an illustrated Journal devoted to science and industry, and List of Inventions Wanted, sent FREE.

# Cotton Blouses for Odd Skirts

Designed and Drawn Especially for The Journal

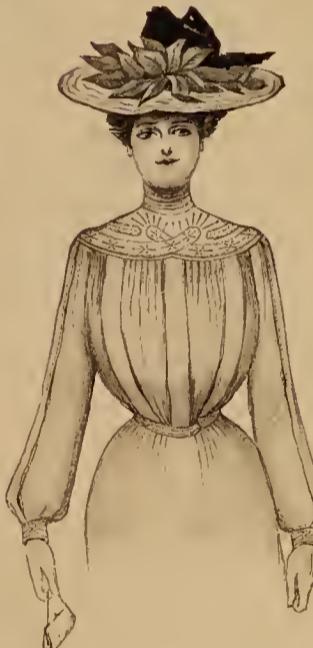
By Katherine Vaughan Holden



**YOKE FOR A CRASH BLOUSE**  
Tan crash is used for this smart and serviceable blouse. The yoke is in three sections and stitched, the upper one being finished with a row of French embroidered dots.



**FOR A WARM AFTERNOON**  
The design for the blouse shown above may be reproduced in white lawn with a short round yoke of hand embroidery rim with narrow velvet ribbon. The tucks are run in by hand.



**TRIMMED WITH MEDALLIONS**  
To carry out this design use mull, batiste or Persian lawn. The square medallions are of white embroidered mull, applied over the material, which is cut away beneath.



**WHITE MULL GOWN**  
This model for a white mull gown has a trimming in the form of lace bowknots. Between the ends of the bowknots are insets of the material, finely tucked.



**COOL AND OEMURE LOOKING**  
A surplice waist is cool-looking for wear on warm summer afternoons. Let the edges of the surplice be cut on the straight of the goods. The sleeves of this blouse are full and tucked to the elbows.

**MADE OF CHAMBRAY GINGHAM**  
This serviceable suit of chambray gingham has a blouse trimmed with a triple collar and cuffs of white duck. The design may be used for a separate waist to wear with a plique or duck skirt.

**FOR A SUMMER AFTERNOON**  
Blouse of soft lawn finished with a large collar of embroidered lace edged with Valenciennes lace. The short-sleeved blouse is a feature of this season's house bodices.

# The Dresses of Summer Silks

Designed and Drawn  
Especially for The Journal

By Katherine Vaughan Holden



A CHINA SILK GOWN

This gown of white China silk trimmed with fish crochet is, like all the others on this page, of the loose, comfortable, separate-waist order, and practically boneless.

FOR EVENING WEAR

A simple evening gown of figured taffeta silk in soft pale tones. The skirt has four shaped flounces edged with Cluny lace, and the bodice is trimmed with wider Cluny. The yoke is of sile mouseline, and the ribbons are of black velvet for contrast.



A GRACEFUL DESIGN

This design may be developed in soft silk, either plain or figured, crêpe de chine, or any desired material. The vest and undersleeves may be made of mouseline de sole, and the trimming, which is quite simply arranged, may be of deep écrû Cluny or guipure lace.

AN AFTERNOON COSTUME

This simple gown is made with a skirt of figured taffeta, the lower part of which is finished with a row of white, écrû and black lace. This bodice may be used as a separate waist with a black lace skirt.

MADE OF FIGURED SILK

This gown of figured silk is appropriate for afternoon, dinner or evening wear. It is trimmed with white and black lace, which can easily be arranged in the manner shown in the illustration. The bodice may be made to close on the shoulder or in the back. The tiny tucks on the bodice, sleeves and skirt are hand-trimmed.



## A Marvel in Shoemaking

After all the useless expenses of buying and making are eliminated a good shoe for women can be made to sell for \$2.50—not less.

You can pay less but you cannot get anything else like Radcliffe quality for anything like the Radcliffe price.

Radcliffe shoes for spring and summer wear are now being displayed in the stores and are winning new friends every day. Thousands of women who formerly paid \$3.50 for shoes now get as much wear and satisfaction out of the

**Radcliffe**  
Shoes for Women  
for \$2.50

The style illustrated above is a stoutly made, handsome shoe for outdoor wear, made in velour calf fox polish and in box calf and vici kid. It is made on the College last with a  $\frac{1}{2}$  military heel, English cut. If you would like to see more of the Radclifftyles call on your dealer or write for illustrated booklet—addressing

RADCLIFFE SHOE COMPANY  
Boston, Mass.

## The Queen of Dress Fabrics

# LANSDOWNE

Ask for the Genuine and  
Insist  
On seeing the perforation

# WM. F. READ

Every five yards on the Selvedge

## WOOLEN

### FROM LOOM TO WEAVER

If you have always bought cloth at a store try the mill where it is made. We make cloth for ladies' skirts and suits, men's suits and overcoats.

No middlemen—only our mill profit to pay.

Express prepaid east of the Missouri River and north of Tennessee. Tell us what garment you wish to make and we will send samples and descriptive booklet free.

**PASSAIC WOOLEN COMPANY**  
South and 13th Streets, Passaic, New Jersey

## CLOTHS

## SAXON SILK

Will wear better than  
any ALL SILK LINING

Will not stretch or split. Made only in  
black and white. 36 inches wide.

Price 40 Cents a Yard

If your dealer does not have SAXON SILK address  
**SAXON SILK CO., P. O. Box 230, NEW YORK**  
for samples and information.

## WEDDINGS

should be in correct form. Our new 32-page booklet, called "Wedding Customs," contains revised information on the prevailing styles and usages. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.

Samples and prices of engraved or printed invitations or announcements sent free, if desired.

The Franklin Printing Co., Louisville, Kentucky

**WARNER'S  
RUST-PROOF CORSETS**

"Good Figures" Are Made by Rust-Proof Models.

No better corset than RUST-PROOF can be made; no shape can fit with more ease or give lines more pleasing to wearer and dressmaker, and no other Summer Corset is proof against perspiration.

Designed by distinguished corsetières, and made by specially skilled workmen from thoroughly tested materials.

The supremacy of the RUST-PROOF as a Summer corset is acknowledged by two million women.

Made in Lille Batiste, Bobbinettes and Summer Net.

Sold by your merchant at from one to three dollars per pair.

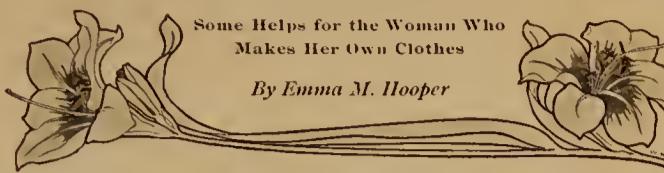
Rust-Proof doubles the life of a Summer Corset.

**EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED**

## The Washable Summer Dresses

Some Helps for the Woman Who Makes Her Own Clothes

By Emma M. Hooper



**A**S THE cotton goods are unfolded in the shops one notices the sheer appearance of many of the new materials, the transparent effect of the embroideries, and the return of the embroidered robe and wide flounceings that flourished fifteen or twenty years ago. No mistake will be made in buying white cottons of any kind, thick or thin, plain or fancy, by either blonde or brunette, young or old, slender or stout. A more charming dress for summer wear than the one of white can hardly be imagined. In buying white goods select the material with a view to the occasion for which the dress will be used.

**For a Dressy Occasion** buy dotted Swiss, fine lawn, mull, or an embroidered robe with deep flouncing in open or close work and a combination of plain or tucked material. The robe dresses cost from fifteen dollars up. The skirts are all ready to sew to the belts. In many cases the upper part of the skirt is of plain lawn gored and tucked in fine diagonal tucks, to which the circular, rather scanty flounce of embroidery is fitted by a row of open insertion an inch and a half wide, the flounce forming a demi-train from twelve inches deep in front to twenty inches at the back, or the latter depth all around. The back fullness of the skirt is intended to be laid in two inside plait at the top.

**The Sleeves, if made Elbow Length,** are tucked and finished with frills of embroidery. If made long they are gathered into cuffs of the embroidery.

The waists are made either with yokes of embroidery with the lower part of tucks, or surplice fashion with tucks and edge of the trimming, or with bolero points of the trimming.

These robes give an idea for remodeling gowns of last season. A scant flounce could be cut partly circular and applied with a row of insertion to a last year's skirt; the waist cut down in a slight V or a round neck, and the sleeves cut off at the elbows and finished with frills.

**Where One Does Her Own Sewing** a white dress may be made up prettily by buying white lawn, tucking it all over diagonally and making it with a five-gored skirt finished with a deep flounce of embroidery, and a waist as already described.

Some robe effects have embroidered sleeve tops and yokes, also flounces, or bands, on the skirt edge, or vine patterns down each width.

The dotted Swiss are beautifully soft-finished, and the embroideries which are used to trim them are open, irregular in effect and lacelike in design.

**A Pretty and Simple Way** to make a gown of Swiss muslin is to have the gored skirt made full length and finished with a hem and a slightly gathered ruffle fifteen inches deep with insertion above the hem, also a row as a heading, and nine lengthwise bands of the insertion reaching nearly to the hem, and about fifteen inches apart on the flounce.

With this style of skirt have either a round waist buttoned up the back and long in front, with cross bands as a yoke, or lengthwise rows, if the form is full, or with a surplice front, leaving the neck open and trimming the waist with tiny ruffles of dainty Swiss embroidery and flat rows of insertion from shoulder to belt, with the Swiss muslin cut away from the embroidery to give a transparent effect.

The sleeves may be either bishop shape with narrow cuffs of embroidery, or elbow sleeves finished with ruffles of the embroidery.

**An Organdy Dress is Pretty** when trimmed with Valenciennes or point d'esprit lace in a simple or an elaborate design. Dresses of batiste and mull seem to demand embroidered batiste as a trimming. Lawn dresses may be trimmed either with lace or embroidery. For dotted Swiss muslins insertion or an embroidered edge is used.

Elbow sleeves and round or surplice necks will be very popular this summer. In making elbow sleeves be sure that they are made to cover the elbows and that the full frills come half-way to the wrist.

**White Dresses Without Flounces** on the skirts are not shown in the new models.

If you want a white dress that will wear two seasons, wash well and never look old-fashioned, have one of lawn trimmed with Swiss insertion.

**The First White Waists Shown** are of embroidered muslin, fine lawn, dotted Swiss, open lacy goods, Madras, pique and linen. For this garment the box waists are the newest and show the embroidery applied as yokes, boleros, narrow vests, crosswise and lengthwise bands, surplice shapings, etc. The retail buyers of New York claim that the waist buttoning in the back will not take, but out-of-town buyers claim that it will. Probably in dressy white designs it will prove the most popular.

At a recent opening sixty-nine styles of white waists were counted. This would surely seem to prove the popularity of this garment. Lace is not as generally used as a trimming as it was last summer, embroidered insertion or all-over work and fine tucking being preferred. Sheer lawn leads for these waists and all the trimming is "let in" the material. Nearly all of the new white waists are made with collars of the material, and bishop or elbow sleeves. With the former either narrow or the newer wider cuffs are used.

**Ready-Made Waists** cannot be said to be bargains in price. They are beautifully made and of fine and elaborate materials, but where one can machine-stitch nicely the material may be purchased very reasonably and a pretty waist made for less cost. The plainest designs are tucked, the backs with a few tucks down the centre, and the fronts with bias, crosswise, lengthwise, single or clustered tucks. A new idea is to use lace or embroidered medallions "let in." The sleeves are almost entirely tucked.

White goods must be washed often and will shrink, consequently thin cotton waists are not generally made close in fit.

**For a Piqué or Linen Waist** a tailor-like simplicity is best. The bishop sleeves of these waists are made with three-inch cuffs for link buttons, stock collars either plain or with a few tucks or bands of heavy embroidery, and long fronts having the fullness carried well to the centre front with a few gathers or tucks at the collar. Occasionally the waists are tucked full length or trimmed with crosswise and lengthwise bands of trimming. Pearl buttons fasten the centre plait, and perfectly worked buttonholes finish the best style waists of heavy material. Some of the linen models shown are embroidered partly or all over with white or colored cotton, but the work hardly pays for the trouble.

**For Sheer and Thicker Madras Gowns** known as "shirt-waist dresses," a distinct style prevails, as these gowns are intended both for street and house wear. Stripes form the chief patterns. The combination of colors this season is beautiful: green, pink, light blue, a softened red still called Indian, and tan, are prominent shades. A touch of the Persian in a hairline of black or a card is also shown among the new goods. Hamburg insertion in open patterns is sparingly used for trimming.

**The Shirt-Waist Dress** is made with a straight or circular flounce set in on the skirt for wear, or to lengthen the skirt with economy. Many of the skirts are made with only a deep facing or a row of insertion put on straight or in a fancy design. A seven-gored skirt is better for washable materials than one with five gores; it is less apt to pill in the ironing. The centre back at the belt is gathered or laid in two inward-turning plait on each side and closely lapped. The sleeves may be a bishop design, or a regular shirt-waist sleeve with a cuff two inches and a half, or a trifle wider. Cut the skirt down a little in front to admit of the belt's being worn long.

The waist may be cut after a shirt-waist design and made with tucks, yoke or narrow vest of embroidery, lengthwise or crosswise straps of insertion, etc. It may close either in the back or the front, or be made with an invisible opening in front with a fly, and at the back with a side plait of buttons and buttonholes and tucks on each side, thus securing the appearance of a fastening at the back without the inconvenience of it.

**Plenty of Pretty Cool Lawn Neckwear** in the form of stocks, ties, etc., is shown. Many dresses of serviceable quality have stocks of the material made unlined and tucked to wear with white or colored linen collars. A black velvet belt, plaid or ribbed, looks well with a dress of washable material.

If a girl can embroider, tie pretty bows, make dainty neckwear and hair-bows, she can have innumerable charming additions to her summer wardrobe without much expense. Such articles are expensive when bought ready made.

**Dresses of Colored Dimity,** figured organdy, striped gauze and such dressy materials will be trimmed with lace and made with demi-train skirts and circular and straight flounces, round, V or surplice necks, and elbow sleeves having soft, full frills. The irregular medallion insertions are used as trimming, also such dainty accessories as neckwear of lawn, lace, ribbon, or narrow black velvet; belts of ribbon, with rosettes at the back, or of wider velvet with "dip" buckles.

**Linen and Piqué Materials** are made up as shirt-waist dresses, odd skirts and separate waists with tucking and stitching for the finish, or bands of heavy Russian or Irish crochet embroidery, or lace, but the tailor finish is preferred. For a jacket suit the upper garment may be a short dip or Eton, or have an Eton back and bolero front, or even a more novel jacket with a tiny postilion back and a bolero front to be worn over a shirt-waist. As I have said before, these goods will shrink, so due allowance must be made for the shrinking.

**In Sewing Cotton Goods** on the machine use a loose tension. Baste all bands smoothly and evenly. Stitch carefully and make seams in the bag fashion, allowing no raw edges to show.

Striped, plain and brocaded linens in single and two tones cost from forty-five cents up; piqué in striped effects runs from thirty-five cents to exquisite damask stripe effects at a dollar and seventy-five cents a yard. These white damask effects make beautiful waists, requiring two yards and a half of the material. Piqués for suits or odd skirts are of basket, duck, armure and medium cord designs.

White skirts will prove popular again during the coming white and cotton season, for such goods are in full sway, and cool, dainty, freshly laundered frocks will this summer reign supreme.

It's a **Wooltex** (Fashion Faultless) TRADE MARK

Get the Wooltex Fashion Book Free

Get the Wooltex Fashion Book Free

A Wooltex suit can be distinguished at a distance by its superb style; its graceful lines; its perfect fit. A close inspection will reveal the high quality of material; the exact care in finishing that places

**Wooltex** (Fashion Faultless) TRADE MARK

ready-to-wear garments side by side with the master creations of the tailor and the modiste. The Wooltex Fashion Book shows all the advanced designs for Spring. Sent free if you mention *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

H. BLACK & CO.  
Cleveland, O.

For Men, Women, and Children

**GORDON DYE** TRADE MARK

Our Lace effects for Spring shown by dealers

Look for this trade-mark stamped on the toe.

**SOLD BY DEALERS**

and worn by millions of Men, Women, and Children. Famous for their good wearing qualities and elasticity. They stretch, but do not lose their shape. Made in a thousand different styles, in all weights and sizes.

Our Illustrated Catalogue and price list mailed free, of Gordon Dye's Hosiery and "Forest Mills" Underwear.

BROWN, DURRELL & CO., 102 Kingston St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

None  
"Just as Good"

**S.H. & M.** REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS  
Velvetex  
S.H. & M.  
SKIRT  
BINDING

Will Not Deface the Shoes

**S.H. & M.**

S. H. & M. on the back of any Skirt Binding stands for Style and Best Quality. Buy that binding and you will be satisfied.

**EASTER GOWNS**

Spring samples, embracing latest novelties in silk and wool, now ready. We make order ladies' most stylish garments. Particular attention given every detail, and only best artists employed. Send stamp for samples and measure blanks. Style and fit guaranteed.

Address LOUISVILLE PURCHASING AGENCY, Louisville, Ky.

**This HANDSOME \$5.95  
ETON COSTUME \$5.95**

No. 4012A. Made as illustration, of a fine quality Meriden Suiting in black or navy blue, also in light and medium grey homespun; designed after a late model and made by expert men. The blouse is of white collarless Eton style, is tastefully trimmed with silk stitched satin bands and well lined. The Skirt is trimmied similarly; made in theflare style and has inverted plaited lace.

**Price, \$5.95**  
**Samples Free**

Send \$1 and the above  
forwards to our nearest  
express office, C. O. D., with  
privilege of examination for  
balance of \$4.95 and charges.

Our Spring and Summer  
FASHION CATALOGUE, No. 51  
will be ready in time.  
TUNICS, SKIRTS, WAISTS,  
JACKETS, CAPE, BAGGINS,  
PETTICOATS, ETC. All  
ready. Write to-day. Mailed  
FREE for the asking.

AGENTS WANTED.

**EDWARD B. GROSSMAN & CO**  
170-172 STATE ST. CHICAGO  
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER CLOAK HOUSE

**PATENT SUSTAINED**  
BY U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

Ask for and  
insist on  
having the  
Genuine

**Velvet Grip**

Sample pair, by  
mail, 25c.

CUSHION  
HOSE  
BUTTON  
SUPPORTER

NEVER SLIPS, TEARS NOR UNFASTENS  
Every Pair Warranted  
GEORGE FROST CO.,  
Makers, Boston.

"Look for the name on  
every loop, and for the  
Moulded Rubber Button."

**S. T. L.  
CORSETS**

No. 193 is very popular just now. It produces those perfect curves which give to women a beautiful figure. You should

**ASK YOUR DEALER**

Made of fine cotton, straight front, 12 in. clasp, bias seam, French gored, trimmed with Nottingham lace and baby ribbon—in short, it is corset perfection.

No. 158—Same style, made in fine quality sateen, Jean, white and French gray—\$1.00.

Your dealer will order one for you if you insist—or, if he will not, we will send you one prepaid on receipt of \$1.00. Money right back if not all we claim.

St. Louis Corset Company  
1902 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

**SAHLIN GOOD LUCK  
WAIST**

For the Mother, the Daughter and the Growing Girl. The mould of this garment is exquisitely fine, and the details and finish exclusively original. Attention is particularly called to the back. The ideal support, especially to the growing girl and young girls, but to the older women as well. The straps crossing in the back and passing over the shoulders are of great importance and inclines the wearer to throw back the head and stand erect. The waist is set satire and closely boned with best quality feather bone, and steel in any kind used in this garment. You can find the Sahlins' Hand Lurex Wool, everything desired for herself and daughters. Linen and Misses' sizes \$1.00; children's 50c. and 75c.

Ask your dealer, if he cannot supply you, write direct. Write for Free Catalogue containing interesting information, "How to Wear a Corset."

Sahlins Corset Company, 248 Franklin St., Edinburg, Ill.

CATALOGUES OF THOUSANDS OF  
PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS!  
SENT FREE. SENT FREE.

Largest Assortment in the World. All kinds of Books for Home Amusements, Chiarolas, Readers, Children's Plays, Negra Plays, Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, Paper Scenery, Tableaux Vivants.

SAM'L FRENCH, 24 W. 22d Street, New York

## The Growing Girl's Dress

By Mrs. Ralston

I AM considering particularly in this article girls from eight years of age to sixteen. From eight years to ten the clothes vary but slightly from those of the very little girl.

The skirts are worn short and full. By full I do not necessarily mean gathered, but circular as well. Indeed, the short skirt cut circular in shape is exceedingly pretty for girls at this age, more especially when woolen material is used.

Boys' Russian blouse suits, with some slight changes, make the nicest kind of frocks for little girls from eight years old to twelve. The "blouse" may be worn in two ways: outside the skirt or sewed to the skirt, and in either case should be worn with a belt. If the blouse is worn on the outside of the skirt it should have considerable fullness, and blouse both back and front over the belt.

The skirt to wear with the Russian blouse should also be made full. When the blouse is fastened to the skirt it does not need to be as full as when it is worn outside. The skirt may be either plain and full or circular in shape. The waist-line should be fairly long.

Frocks made from this model in gingham and linens, with the collar and cuff bands in some contrasting color, are stylish and quite simple in effect.

The grave question of altering and lengthening girls' clothes is a never-ending problem. Skirts may often be let down by adding a yoke at the top providing one has sufficient material. The fashion of straight gathered ruffles having once more returned to favor makes an excellent way of solving the difficulty. These ruffles may be of embroidery in the case of washable cotton frocks, or of ribbon or silk in graduated widths in the case of woolen frocks. Then there is always the circular flounce. Long ago, when the straight gathered flounces were worn, I knew a girl who said that the age of her frock might easily be told from the number of the ruffles which were on the skirt.

Princess dresses are becoming to many children. They should be shaped in slightly at the waist-line to give graceful lines to the figure, and be made with two side gores in the skirt to give the necessary fullness. Another and a very good way to add width to the princess dress is to make it with an inverted box-plait on each side of the skirt. These plaits are much used on the frocks of all washable cloths, the skirts being made without any other extra fullness.

Frocks of the darker shades of linen are most useful and a very great saving in the matter of laundry work—as, for instance, brown or navy-blue linen relieved by a yoke of white, or trimmed with bands of embroidered insertion.

Shirt-waists are not becoming to the average girl under fourteen. Until that age is reached the full, round waist of plaited princess style is vastly more becoming.

The sailor suit is the most universally worn and popular suit for girls of every age. It is distinctly becoming and appropriate to young figures, and may be made of serge, linen, duck or galatex.

The older girl has her sailor suit made with a gored skirt and a belted blouse, and the younger one with a straight full skirt and a blouse identical in style and cut with the one worn by her small brother.

Nothing is nicer for all kinds of occasions than these suits, which may be called "standard" in their unique individuality.

The kiltd and plaited skirt is a pretty one, especially for girls from twelve to fourteen years of age. Vertical plaits arranged in clusters extending the length of the skirt are stylish, and another pretty skirt is made with a pointed yoke effect; the plaits quite reaching the knees in front and gradually growing narrower toward the back. This arrangement gives a pretty fullness all around the edge of the skirt and is stylish in effect.

As to coats, there is a great diversity in style, the Eton, in its various shapes, being as much worn as ever, although the Norfolk jacket is quite well liked and gives a double choice. The Norfolk is most girlish and becoming to slim young figures, and looks well as a separate jacket to be worn with different frocks.

Loose-fitting box coats in three-quarter lengths are probably worn more by girls of all ages at the present time than any other style of coat. Covert cloth, cheviot and serge are used for these coats. They are made both double and single breasted, and with bishop sleeves and turn-over cuffs.

Other coats are made with full military backs, fastened with a small belt across the back breadth only. Reefs of navy-blue serge with brass buttons, and a chevron on the sleeve, are nice for cool days at the seashore, and especially pretty to wear with white frocks.

Adjustable collars and revers which button on to coats and reefs often make one coat answer the purpose of two, so much do they change the appearance of the coat. Linen and pique are used to make these collars and they are finished with stitching or a narrow beading insertion.

And now a few words about hats. For children and girls they are the prettiest things imaginable and the envy of all the grown-ups, with their rich, soft brims and masses of drooping muslin ruffles. The trimming is in most cases on the brim, and garlands of flowers with rosettes of narrow ribbon or wreaths made entirely of ribbon, but looking wonderfully like flowers, are used. The brims are quite round and of equal breadth all around. The crowns are small and low, unless they happen to be of the Tam o'Shanter model.

Stiff hats for school and to wear with every-day frocks, though quite destitute of trimming, are yet most stylish and smart-looking, depending entirely as they do on the shape and beauty of the outline. These hats roll up from the face and are quite round in shape, the facing of the brims being of straw in a contrasting shade. The edges are bound in cloth, and rich bands of cloth caught with dull gilt or silver buckles form the only trimming.



### One garment in reality—two garments in utility

Can be worn as a regular undervest or transformed into a perfectly fitting corset-cover as well, by simply untying the strings and folding it over the corset. Indispensable with transparent waists and evening gowns. Elastic, finely ribbed, cotton, 50 cents. In mercerized lisle, \$1.00. Both beautifully trimmed with imported valenciennes and silk ribbons. If your dealer does not keep them, send bust measure and money order direct to us and we will supply you.

WAY KNITTING MILLS COMPANY, Dept. B, 377-79 Broadway, New York



Are ELEGANT, STYLISH and  
FIT PERFECTLY

Our latest models come in every variety of material,  
from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a pair.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us for catalogue.

GAGE-DOWNS COMPANY, CHICAGO



### The Straight Military Front

shown in figure to right is secured  
by wearing the

### FOSTER HOSE SUPPORTER

Patented December 5, 1899.

The only supporter with a pad large enough and supporting bands strong enough to hold back the entire abdomen, assuring the wearer a correct standing position and the much desired straight front. It has a waist band which presses on the sides of the waist, sucking it round, and has no metal parts to mar or tear the corset.

Wide web, black or white,	.60c
Wide web, dark flocked, black, white, ecru, blue or pink,	.75c
Heavy silk web, large pad if desired,	\$1.25

The name "Foster" is stamped on every pair. Don't let your dealer impose on you with "something just the same as 'The Foster'." If he does, we will mail it to you on receipt of price. Give color desired and your height and waist measure.

THE FOSTER HOSE SUPPORTER COMPANY, 438 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

### A Corset that Cannot Break at the Waist

It matters not what the style of a corset is, or what it is made of, if it breaks at the waist line it is rendered uncomfortable and useless.

### The Cresco Corset

is disconnected in front at the waist line, and has elastic gores at each side, so it *cannot break at the waist*. Suitable for any day and all the day. Good to work in, walk in or rest in. It is shapely, comfortable and durable, and as it cannot break at the waist, it is the *cheapest corset a lady can buy*.

Where the Cresco is not kept by dealers it will be sent, postpaid, for \$1.00. Drab or White. Long, Short or Medium length. The next time you buy a corset try the Cresco.

THE MICHIGAN CORSET CO., Jackson, Michigan



## Enameline

BIGGER  
BOX  
SAME  
PRICE

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH  
Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely  
Odorless



LIQUID-  
BETTER  
YET!  
FIRE-PROOF!

## The "Lorraine" Raglan

\$10



See that the  
Beifeld label  
is in the Rag-  
lan you buy.

### This New *Raglan* Long Coat

Combines both beauty and utility. It can be worn with or without a belt. It is adapted for Dress, Street, Travel, Church, Theatre, Dust or Rain. Made of All Wool (guaranteed) Covert Venetian in Black, Oxford, Dark Grey, Light Grey, Medium Grey, Brown Mixed and Blue Mixed. Has half fitted back, velvet collar, pockets, and skirt slashes. Sleeves and yoke lined with guaranteed satin. A beautifully tailored garment. All lengths up to 60 inches.

### On Sale by Best Dealers — \$10.00

It looks as good as many \$25 coats. We guarantee it to be equal to any \$15 garment.

*We sell to the retailer only. If your dealer does not keep the "Lorraine" ask him to send to us for sample coat.*

A QUIET HINT. No cloth is water-proof unless lined with rubber. This has been condemned by all physicians as unsanitary. Any good cloth will shed rain. OURS WILL.

JOSEPH BEIFELD & COMPANY  
Manufacturers (Established 1876), Chicago

## McGee Underskirts FIT



The adjustable yoke is made in two pieces, which are drawn together over the hips until perfectly smooth, and permanently fastened by two series of hooks and eyes. This adjustment need never be changed. This feature is exclusive to McGee Skirts and insures a style and fit equal to that of the best tailor-made garments, at a great saving in cost.

\$2.25 to \$22.00  
Your money back if you desire it.  
The best dealers sell McGee skirts. Books mailed on request.  
Address Dept. L.  
This label on every McGee skirt.

MANUFACTURED BY  
*McGee Bros. Co.*  
Jackson, Mich.  
PATENTED

### Ask for DEWEY'S Improved Acme Dress and Corset Protector

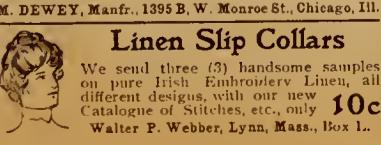
Better and cheaper than Dress Shields, being a complete garment, always ready to wear with no drying. The only protector that can be worn with Shirt-Waists without sewing in. The only perfect protection from per-

sonal injury. The Best Shield for bicycle riders. One pair does the work of six.

No. 1. Bust Measure 28-33, \$ .65 No. 2. Bust Measure 31-39, \$ .80  
No. 3. Bust Measure 40-45, \$1.00 No. 4. Bust Measure 46-49, \$1.25  
Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. Send money by P. O. Order.  
M. DEWEY, Manfr., 1395 B, W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

### Linen Slip Collars

We send three (3) handsome samples on pure Irish Embroidery Linen, all different designs, with our new Catalogue of Stitches, etc., only 10c  
Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass., Box 1.



## MRS. RALSTON'S ANSWERS

Questions of general interest about dress will be answered every month. Mrs. Rolston will reply to inquiries by mail if stamps are inclosed. Correspondents should use their full names and addresses.

**T**RIMMINGS of gold are not as much used this spring as they were last, although a thread of gold is seen in many of the new embroideries. Small gold buttons are used, and buckles of gilt trim some of the smartest of the new gowns. Really the trimmings which will be most used are hand embroideries, lace insertion and applique.

### Length of a Wedding Gown

Should a wedding gown always be made with a long train? AMY S.

No, it is not compulsory, nor, indeed, is it at all necessary. Wedding gowns, especially if made of the thinner materials, look better with fairly short demi-trains.

### Golf Capes for Older Women

Are golf capes still worn, and are they suitable for middle-aged women? MRS. F. I. R.

Golf capes are still worn. Although not the latest fashion they fill a need for which it is not easy to find a substitute; and the cape as a wrap will never be entirely given up. A golf cape is quite suitable for a middle-aged woman.

### Slippers for Evening Wear

What style shoe or slipper should be worn in the evening by a girl of nineteen? PAULINE.

If for dancing, a slipper is the best. There are many different styles, the "Colonial" being one of the newest. Black or bronze is the best shade to wear with colored gowns, unless you can afford the luxury of having your evening slippers match in shade your evening gowns.

### Black Velvet Around the Throat

What should I wear around my throat, which is quite thin, in the evening? L. O.

A band of black velvet, with a bow of black or white tulle in the back, would, I think, be very becoming.

### A Material Which Crocks

What can I do with a dress, the material of which crocks badly? EMMA D.

This is a difficult question to answer as the trouble comes from the dye, and any means taken to prevent the crocking would be apt to destroy the color of the gown.

### Coat and Skirt for a Girl of Fifteen

How shall I make a coat and skirt suit for my daughter of fifteen? MRS. EDWARD B.

Make a gored skirt with many rows of stitching around the lower edge; have the stitching from twelve to fourteen inches in depth. The coat would be pretty made in Norfolk jacket style.

### Evening Gloves When One Is in Mourning

What kind of gloves should I wear in the evening while in mourning? L. S. D.

Black suede or glacé, or white suède. White gloves with black stitching should not be worn in the evening.

### Black Satin for an Elderly Lady

Is black satin suitable for an elderly lady's best gown? L. P.

Satin is not as fashionable as silk; however, there is no hard-and-fast rule governing this matter, and it is largely a question of personal taste. As a compromise peau de soie might be used.

### For a Dark Evening Gown

What would be suitable for an evening gown dark in tone? I do not wish to use either lace or silk. MISS D. L. W.

Point d'esprit, brightened up with flowers or chiffon, trimmed with lace or entirely of itself, or one of the new black gauze materials with bunches of chiné flowers over it. Any one of these materials would make a pretty and stylish evening gown.

### Cape or Jacket for a Summer Troussseau?

Would you advise a cape or a jacket in a summer troussseau? ELLEN A.

It quite depends upon when you want to wear it, as a cape and jacket do not, as a rule, answer the same purpose. I think, if only one is possible, the jacket would be the more useful of the two.

### Hat for a Boy of Four

For a little boy four years of age what style hat is best? MRS. W. R.

The Tam o' Shanter shape made in cloth, or the regular sailor cap. Still another style is the "Rough Rider" shape in one of the light shades in felt. These are all good styles for a little boy.

### Hat for an Afternoon Wedding

What style and color in a hat shall I wear with a gown of biscuit shade to an afternoon wedding? C. M. K.

A toque of white tulle and corn-colored lace would look well with your gown; or a toque shape of black clip with an osprey aigrette.

### Floounces on Wash Dresses

Will dresses of wash material be made with graduated floounces this summer, and if so, how many? MRS. SAMUEL J.

Yes, but I do not advise more than one a gown that is likely to be laundered often. On gowns of thin fabrics, such as Swiss and organdy, perfectly straight, gathered ruffles will be used.

### Cleaning Valenciennes Lace

How can I clean a very old collar of Valenciennes lace? L. M. O.

I think it unwise to attempt this at home, and would advise you to send the collar to a professional cleaner who understands the doing up of laces, as nothing requires more careful handling and treatment than lace.

### For Her Son's Wedding

What would be an appropriate gown and bonnet for my mother to wear at my brother's wedding in June? She has iron-gray hair and is tall. NATALIE S.

A gown of black mouseline de soie and lace made up over white silk, or a gown of pale gray voile with trimmings of black lace, would be suitable. A bonnet of white and black tulle could be worn with either gown.

### Dyeing Lace at Home

I have a quantity of white lace, but I prefer the corn shade in lace, and find it more becoming. Is there any way of dyeing it at home? H. G.

Try washing and soaking your lace in a mild solution of cold tea. This will give it the deep tint of real old lace.

### New Feet in Old Stockings

Can anything be done with silk stockings that have good uppers but the feet are quite worn out? LILLIAN C.

Yes, they can be refotted. Take them to any hosier house and you can obtain full instructions as to how it is done.

### Corset for a Slight Figure

Is the straight-front corset suitable for a slight figure? E. G. P.

The straight-front corset is worn by slim women. One which is not long over the hips should be selected.

### Spring Dress for a Girl of Nine

What material shall I use for a spring dress for my daughter who is nine years of age? MRS. D.

Do you not think a material in a small check would be pretty? Make the dress to be worn with a guimpe, and trim it with narrow ribbon, matching in shade the prevailing shade in the goods.

### Trimmings for a Silk Gown

What will be the most fashionable trimmings for silk gowns this summer? ALICE S. M.

Laces and embroidery applied in various ways.

### Blouse Made from Handkerchiefs

I have two large plaid silk handkerchiefs. What would be the best way to make them up? ROSALIE E.

A blouse would be decidedly the best thing to use them for. I am afraid, however, you may not have quite enough material, in which case make the upper part of plain silk to match, and cover the plain silk with a large square-shaped collar of écrù muslin edged with a narrow ruffle of lace.

### Dressing a Boy for a Party

How should a little boy of seven be dressed for an afternoon party? YOUNG MOTHER.

Dress him in a regular sailor suit made of white duck or linen, finished with a black silk tie fastened in a sailor knot. Let him wear half-stockings, and low shoes or "pumps."

### Outfit for an Ocean Voyage

What shall I need for steamer wear, in the way of clothes, on a voyage across the Atlantic in June? C. H. E.

A tailor-made suit with skirt of walking length, a couple of flannel shirt-waists, and one silk blouse for the evening. A long coat will be most necessary, and a golf cap, too, if you can have both; also a warm sleeping wrapper. In case you should suffer from seasickness it would be well for you to have a second wrapper of flannel or eiderdown, a pair of heavy calfskin shoes and several changes of under-linen. You will also need a small tightly fitting hat or toque for steamer use, heavy kid gloves, or, better still, woolen gloves, and a steamer rug and cushion.

### Long Coat for June Bride

Will a June bride need a long coat of any kind for traveling? Also, what would you suggest for a wedding gown in white, something that may be used afterward during the summer for informal affairs?

Yes, I think she will need a long coat for traveling, and for many other occasions she will find one most useful. For her wedding gown silk mill or a fine quality of linen batiste would be nice.

### Dressing a Small Boy

My boy is four years old and large for his age. How shall I dress him? M. R.

Dress him in a Russian blouse worn over full bloomer trousers. Let the trousers show about two inches below the blouse.

### Renovating a Crepe Veil

Can you tell me how I may renovate a crepe veil? MRS. T. S. J.

Steam it thoroughly by holding it over boiling water until it is well saturated with the steam. Then put it in a warm, dry place, and allow it to dry thoroughly before handling.



True in name because true in fact—THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET fits like a glove, with faultless style and highest possible quality.

## For Sale by All the Best Dealers

Handsome catalogue mailed on request, showing all the latest models, illustrated from life.  
GEO. C. BATCHELLER & COMPANY  
345 Broadway, New York



Ribbons changeable at will—with or without flowing ends. No sewing. No slipping. Permits being to any desired tension. Strength and durability warranted. Made in Gold, French Gray, Oxidized Silver and Gun Metal finishes. Guaranteed not to tarnish. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. Money refunded if the buckle is not as represented.

CROSEY MFG. COMPANY  
556 Broadway, New York, Department F 2  
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths  
Our New Spring Catalogue of latest ideas in Jewelry,  
Silverware, etc., mailed FREE.



GOLD MEDAL  
Pan-Am.  
1901  
CATALOGUE FREE  
CORVELL INCUBATOR MFG. COMPANY, Dept. T, Ithaca, N. Y.

# WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

*JOHN WOODBURY'S  
FACIAL SOAPS  
FOR THE SKIN,  
Facial Cream  
John H. Woodbury.*

## Purity

Of mind and body is revealed by a clear complexion. No one charm possesses stronger power of attraction. Intelligent care can make the skin exquisite beyond comparison.

**Woodbury's Facial Soap**—the only soap made especially for the face—is a valuable tonic. Ladies and gentlemen will be pleased with the improvement in their looks produced by bathing with *hot* water and Woodbury's Facial Soap, every night just before retiring. It purifies the skin, frees the pores from the day's dirt, decayed tissues and other impurities, and leaves the skin glowing with health—smooth, firm, white.

Sold by dealers everywhere. 25 cents.

Special Offer Our booklet, telling how to improve one's looks, and trial size package of Woodbury's Facial Soap and Facial Cream sent for 5c. (stamps or coin) to pay postage. Address Dept. 57.

THE ANDREW JERGENS CO., Sole Agents, Cincinnati, O.



*It  
works  
like  
a  
Kodak.*

The  
Eastman  
Kodak  
Company's  
New



## No. 2 Brownie Camera

Loads in daylight with six exposure film cartridges, has a fine meniscus lens with the Eastman Rotary shutter and set of three stops. It has two view finders, one for vertical and one for horizontal pictures, is well made in every particular, is covered with a fine quality of imitation leather, has nickelized fittings and

**MAKES PICTURES 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  INCHES.**

Any schoolboy or girl can make good pictures with a Brownie Camera.

### THE PRICE.

No. 2 Brownie Camera,	\$2.00
Transparent Film Cartridge, 6 exposures, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,	.20

**Brownies, \$1.00 and \$2.00. EASTMAN KODAK CO.**  
Kodaks, \$5.00 to \$75.00.  
Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail. Rochester, N. Y.

\$5,000 in prizes for the best pictures made with the Kodak and Brownie Cameras.



Makes not only the daintiest of breakfasts, but the most delicate and delicious desserts.

It is simple to cook, looks good, tastes good, is good. It appeals to the capricious or hearty appetite.

Sold everywhere and made by

Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

## WB 'ERECT FORM' CORSETS



### Stores Everywhere sell the W. B. Erect Form.

The perfect corset—modish—sensible—comfortable—constructed on true hygienic principles. There is a special model for every different figure. Each pair is full gored—bias cut and of guaranteed fit.

**Erect Form 973 and 701.** For medium figures—medium hip. Of sterling Jean, \$1.00. Long over abdomen and hips, \$2.50.

**Erect Form 974** is the same as above, 1.50 but is made of fine cotton.

**Erect Form 959.** Improved, for medium figures. Made of French cotton, 2.00. **Erect Form 870.** For medium figures. Made in Batiste like 973 above, 1.00.

**Erect Form 972.** In Batiste. For developed figures. Extreme low "V" bust. Long over hips and abdomen, 1.50.

The Newest Erect Form has a very long hip. This is the only proper model for the new tight skirts. New Style Erect Form 711 at \$2.00. New Style Erect Form 713 at \$4.00.

If your dealer cannot supply you, mention his name and remit money order to WEINGARTEN BROS., Mfrs., Dept. A, 377-79 Broadway, N. Y.

# COLGATE & CO.



## COLGATE'S WAY.

Have a variety of soaps in your house. There is comfort and economy in it, and it is as necessary as having several dresses or suits in your wardrobe for different occasions.

FOR YOUR WASHSTAND, a delicately scented oval cake, like Cashmere Bouquet, Mountain Violet, Vioris, White Clematis, or one of our other varieties, the price to suit your taste. All of our toilet soaps are milled and dried; then stamped under enormous pressure, and all moisture and air bubbles are eliminated. They are too compact to float. A soap floats because air is beaten into it with paddles.

We also make a Silverware Soap for polishing silver; a Harness Soap, containing ingredients for softening and preserving leather; and soaps for the laundry, with extra detergent qualities. In other words, we make soaps with as much care for their special uses as a tailor makes your gowns. No one soap can be best suited for the stable, a gentleman's shave, the laundry, and my lady's toilet.

The absolute purity of all of our Toilet Soaps, a few of which are here illustrated, make them specially desirable for the delicate skin of infants, and no soaps can be better for the complexion. They are boxed and wrapped in conformity with their cost, but one soap is as pure as another.

This is our way of doing business. Does it not appeal to your good judgment? If so, when you are next purchasing Toilet Soaps, ask for Colgate's.

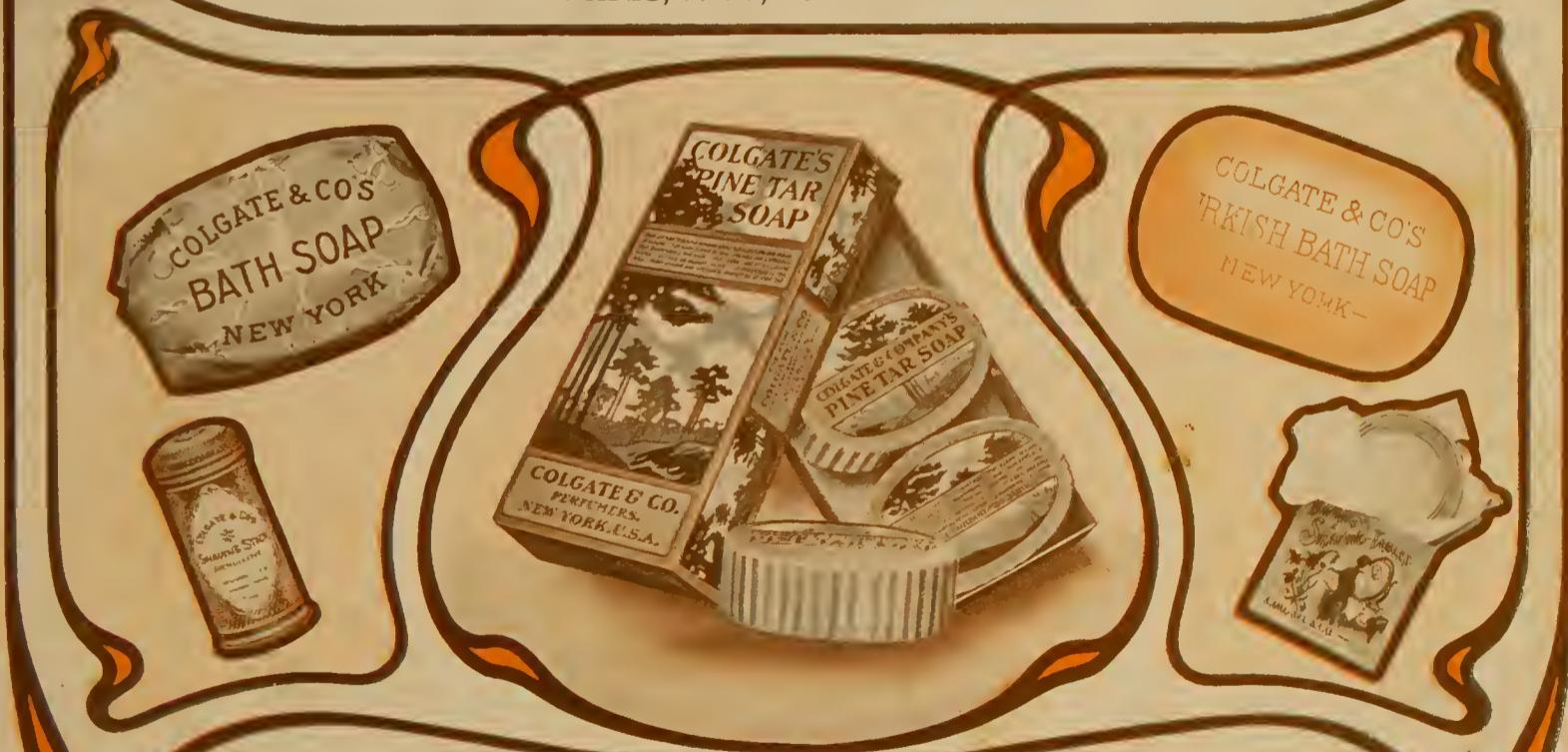
FOR THE BATH.—Our Bath Soap (large, white, oval cake) or Turkish Bath Soap.

FOR SHAVING.—Our Stick or Tablet, the lather of which is close and lasting, specially adapted for the comfort of shaving.

FOR SHAMPOOING.—Our Pine Tar Soap, antiseptic and healing.

We were established in 1806, are the oldest and largest makers of Fine Soaps and Perfumes, and were awarded the

PARIS, 1900, "GRAND PRIZE."



The name

## COLGATE & CO.,

on Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Toilet Waters, Talc and Dental Powders,

CORRESPONDS TO

THE "STERLING" MARK  
ON SILVER.